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VOL. 1 NO 136. BOMBAY: THURSDAY, AUGUST 7, 1913. ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES

FROM BOMBAY FOR

MARSEILLES & LONDON,

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT

BRINDISI and MALTA.

Date of Sailing 2-39 p.m. 1913.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
9th August	Persia ..	8000	.....	..
16th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Maloja ..	12500
23rd ,,	Caledonia..	8000	.....	..
10th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Mongolia	10000
6th September	Arabia ..	8000	.....	..
13th ,,	India ..	8000	Macedonia....	10500
20th ,,	Arcadia ..	7000	.....	..
27th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Malwa	11000
4th October	Egypt ..	8000	.....	..
11th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Mooltan.	10000
18th ,,	Persia ..	8000	.....	..
25th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Morea ..	11000

All the above Steamers are fitted with WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipp to connecting Steamers at Port Said.

Tenders leave the CARNAC BUNDER on the day sailing. All passengers must attend at the place at 1 p.m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON, 1914.

Date of Sailing 2-39 p.m.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with.	Ton
31st February,	Caledonia.	8000	.....	..
28th ,,	Maloja ..	12500	.....	..
7 March.	Persia ..	8000	.....	..
14th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Marmora	10500
21st ,,	Macedonia	10500	.....	..
28th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Moldavia	10000
* 1st April.	Himalaya..	7000	.....	..
4th ,,	Arabia ..	8000	.....	..
11th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Medina	12500
18th ,,	Mantua ..	11000	.....	..
25th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Mongolia	10000
2nd May.	Caledonia	8000	.....	..
9th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Malwa	1100
16th ,,	Persia ..	8000	.....	..

*INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER.

The S. S. "HIMALAYA." 7,000 tons. will leave BOMBAY, at 2 p.m., on WEDNESDAY, 1st April 1914, direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying Passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES.

	SINGLE.	RETURN.
	"A" rate "B" rate.	"A" rate "B" rate.
To MARSEILLES..	Rs. 594 or Rs. 495	Rs. 891 or Rs. 742-8
,, LONDON	627 or Rs. 528	Rs. 940-8 or Rs. 792

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The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly, usually on WEDNESDAY, taking Passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accomodation and further information apply to

A. H. FROOM,
Superintendent.

Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Kamakura Maru	T. Hori.	6126	.....	4th Aug.
Rangoon Maru	Y Kamoshita.	4936	2nd Aug	12th Aug
Kawachi Maru	A. Christiansen	6163	10th Aug.	22nd Aug.
Penang Maru.	I. Noma	5500	24th Aug	5th Sept.
Jinsen Maru	J. C. Richards.	3785	7th Sep	19th Sept.
Bombay Maru	Y. Tozawa	4625	21st Sept	3rd Octr.
Kamakura Maru	T. Hori.	6126	5th Octr.	17th Octr.
Rangoon Maru	Y. Kamoshita	4936	19th Octr.	31st Octr.
Kawachi Maru	A Christiansen	6163	2nd Nov.	14th Nov.
Penang Maru	I. Noma	550	16th Nov.	28th Nov.

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Intend to despatch Steamer as follows:—

FOR KARACHI.
WEEKLY FROM VICTORIA DOCK.

Steamer	Tons	Sailing Date.	Time	Route
LHASA ..	2185	Fri. 8th Aug	*6 a.m.	Direct
DUMRA ..	1.695	Thu. 14th August	9 a.m.	Direct

*Or later on arrival of English mail steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (weekly).

S.S. "Dumra," 1,695 tons, on Thursday, 14th August, calling at Muscat, Bushire and Mahomerah.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF PORTS (Weekly.)

S.S. "Baroda," 3,172 tons, on Thursday, 7th August calling at Karachi, Pasni, Charbar, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Henjam Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit Mahomerah and Busrah.

FOR SEYCHELLES EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA.
(Fortnightly).

Steamer	Tonnage	Sailing on
*PENTAKOTA..	3418	Friday 8th August
†PUNDUA ..	3305	Thursday 21st ,,
*PALAMCOTTA	3413	,, 4th Sept
†LINDULA ..	3358	,, 18th ,,

*Calls at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira Delagoa Bay, and Durban.

†Calls at Mombasa, Zanzibar, Beira Delagoa Bay and Durban.

Passengers may book through to Cape Colony ports transhipping at Durban to the steamers of the Union Castle or other Line.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA. (Direct.)

Frequent sailings, with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

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7th August, 1913.
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GENUINE CARARA
MARBLE STATUARY

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Snowflake 150 deg.....	6 0 2	per case.
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Devoe's Brilliant 125 deg	5 0 2	do.
Tiger Brand 125 deg	4 14 2	do.
Monkey Brand 125 deg	4 14 2	do.
White Camelia 125 deg. (in tins)	4 5 0	per 2 tins.
Camel Brand 125 deg (in tins)	4 5 0	do.
Elephant Brand 125 deg (in tins)	4 5 0	do.
do. do. 125 deg (in bulk)	3 11 0	per 8 gals.

The Company's Local Agents sell all or any of the above oils at the prices stated. Deliveries of bulk oil on Malabar Hill, and Cumballa Hill are made at half an anna extra charge for coolie hire to cover the increased cost of haulage.

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Bandra Agent adds one anna to the above prices excepting for bulk.

Coorla and Andheri Agents add one anna and Thana Agent adds 2 1-2 annas to the above prices.

Order books supplied gratis on application.

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HEAD OFFICE, APOLLO STREET.

Branches:—
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Authorised and Subscribed Capital, Rs. 10,000,000.

Interest on fixed deposits for 12 months 5 per cent. P. A. Savings Bank 4 per cent. Current accounts on daily balances 3 per cent. at Bombay.

Rates for short deposits and information regarding terms of any other Banking business to be ascertained on application.

JAINARAYAN HINDUMAL DANI,
Managing Director.
160

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ESTABLISHED 1905.

REGISTERED CAPITAL 2,00,00,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL 1,50,00,000
PAID UP CAPITAL 75,00,000
RESERVED FUND 15,00,000

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BRANCHES:
LONDON: 95, BISHOPSGATE, E. C.
AHMEDABAD, BARODA, BHAVNAGAR, BROACH, CALCUTTA, CAWNPORE, DHULIA, HYDERABAD (Sind), INDORE, KARACHI, LUCKNOW, NAGPORE, NASIK, POONA, RAJKOTE, SUKKUR, SURAT, YEOTMAL and DHULIA temporarily closed.)

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest at 2½ per cent. is allowed on daily balances o. Rs. 200 and upwards.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

INTEREST at the rate of 4½ per cent. is allowed in Fixed Deposits for twelve months. Minimum amount accepted is Rs. 500.

RATE OF INTEREST for shorter periods may be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.

ACCOUNTS ARE OPENED in the Savings Bank in the name of one or more persons and interest is allowed at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, &c.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and Cash Credits are given, on terms arranged against approved security.

SHARES AND GOVERNMENT PAPER are sold and purchased on commission and received for safe custody, and interest is recovered upon them.

STERLING DRAFTS payable in London are sold and purchased.

Gold and Silver imported for constituents.

Further particulars may be ascertained on application.

CHOONILAL D. SARAIYA,
Managing Director.
175

THE CREDIT BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Subscribed Capital .....Rs. 50,00,000
Capital Paid-up .....Rs. 10,00,000
Reserve Fund .....Rs. 62,500

HEAD OFFICE.
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CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Current Accounts opened and interest allowed on daily balances from Rs. 100 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangements. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.

SAVINGS BANK.

Interest allowed at 4 per cent. p. a. Rules on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rate for fixed deposits for 12 months 5 per cent., and shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon, it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

Drafts issued on London and all Branches. Foreign Bills and Bills on every part of India accepted for collection.

The Bank issues Letters of Credit on all the important Cities of India.

JAFFER JOOSAB,
Manager.

BANK OF BOMBAY.
SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

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Subscribed Capital £1,000,000
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L. F. TUCKER,
Acting Manager.
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Atank Nigrah Pills
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NOTICES.

INADMISSIBLE ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE MANAGER reserves the right to refuse any advertisement without assigning reasons for doing so.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Forty-Sixth Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Bank of Bombay will be held at the Bank on Thursday the 7th proximo at 4 p.m., for the following objects:—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and Statement of Accounts up to 30th ultimo.
2. To elect Directors for the ensuing year in room of Mr. Bomanjee Dinshaw Petit and Mr. R. H. Brooke who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election.
3. To elect Auditors for the ensuing year and to fix their remuneration.

By order of the Board,
R. AITKEN.
Offg. Secretary & Treasurer.
Bombay, 3rd July, 1913. 0260

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY,

SALE OF COUPON BOOKS AND TOURIST TICKETS.

FROM THE 8th of AUGUST, 1913, the First and Second class Coupon Books available between Bombay and Poona or Nasik, between Bombay and Lonavla and between Bombay and Matheran, notified in para 54, page 99 of this Railway Current Coaching Guide will be sold by the Booking Clerks at the I & II class Ticket Office, at Victoria Terminus, instead of in the General Traffic Manager's Office.

2. On and from the same date the Tourist Tickets notified in para 63, page 120, of the Current Coaching Guide will also be issued by the Booking Clerks, at the I & II class Ticket Office, at Victoria Terminus.

A. C. RUMBOLL,
General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 6th August, 1913.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

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H. J. GRAHAM,
for General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 5th August, 1913. 262

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY,

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V. by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition of Letters of Administration of the property and credits of Kevalram Ragoomall late of Bombay Hindu Munim of the firm of Samaldas Dossoomal limited to the Leasehold property on the Elphinistone estate of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay assessed under No. 3186 standing in the name of the ..... Deceased.

Dowlatram Khatanmal of Bombay Multani Luvana Hindu Inhabitant merchant residing at Dana Bunder outside the Fort, a heneficiary or a creditor in the property of the said deceased. ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir Basil Scott, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this Twenty-ninth day of July in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and thirteen and in the fourth year of our Reign.

A. M. KAJIJI,
Registrar.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

P. B. MALABARI,
The 29th day of July,, 1913.

Messrs. WADIA GHANDY & Co.,
Petitioner's Attorneys.
0351

THE

Bombay Chronicle

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Yearly	Rs. 20
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A WELL ESTABLISHED LIFE OFFICE with a view to extend its business invite applications from all parts of India from men of position only. For particulars apply MANAGER, General Assurance Society, Ltd. Ajmer.

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Auctioneers & Commission Agents

MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SALE OF HOSIERY AND GENTLEMEN'S AND TRAVELLER'S OUTFITS, travelling requisites the Stock-in-trade of Goolamhoosein Kikabhoy, No. 1, Crawford Market.

High Court.
Suit No. 980 of 1911.

Ambalal Pranjiwandas ..... Plaintiff.

Goolamhoosein Kikabhoy and others ..... Defendants.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna, Esq., the Receiver, appointed in the above suit, and pursuant to the order contained in consent decree made in the said suit, dated the 26th day of July, 1913, Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co., will, on THURSDAY, the 7th day of August, 1913, at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.), sell by Public Auction, at the premises as above the stock-in-trade of the said Goolamhoosein Kikabhoy, consisting of collars, shirts, neck-ties, socks, and stockings, caps, hats, handkerchiefs, Gladstone bags, hand and kit bags, canvas and steel trunks steel hat boxes, holdalls, suit cases, sleeping suits, shawls waterproof overcoats, etc.

The Goods are on view.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of knocking the lot to the purchaser, and the balance shall be paid and goods cleared within three days from the day of sale.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay 7th August, 1913. 252

BENNETT & CO.,

No. 22, APOLLO ST., FORT.

On SATURDAY, the 9th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

At 2 p.m. (S.T.).

1 second hand rubber-tyred palanquin office shigram, in good order.

1 second hand rubber-tyred victoria, in good order.

1 handsome strong rubber-tyred miniature brougham, with a bay Arab horse, 6 years, and a set of harness.

1 18 H.-P. 4 cylinder, 5 seated Sidley landaulette car, magneto ignition, in good condition.

ON COMMISSION SALE.

15 cases each 12 bottles Fulton's Diabetic Compound for Diabetes.

BENNETT & CO.
Bombay, 6th August, 1913.

DRINK

VITTEL GRAND SOURCE

The new medicinal Table Water, bottled at the famous Vittel Springs in Vosges. A mild alkaline bi-carbonated sulphated water with an agreeable flavour. It may be used as a daily beverage, plain or with wines and spirits. Eradicates uric acid from the blood, and so removes all traces of Gout, Rheumatism, Kidney and Liver complaints, Neurasthenia, etc.

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PRAGJEE SOORJEE & Co.,

Vad Gadi, BOMBAY.

To be had at all leading Chemists and Druggists

YOUR KIDNEYS ARE THE FILTERS OF YOUR WHOLE FRAME.

Keep the body pure by keeping the filters active and healthy.

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Complete Programmes at 6-30 and 10 p. m.

Pictures only at 8-30 p.m.

French Ballet Dancers

By special arrangements with the Management of the Opera House, Mdlle. Benzoni and Dorion will make their last appearance in Bombay at the Excelsior.

The Jakowlews

This is positively the last appearance of the Great Russian Dancers in Bombay.

Mystery and Magic

(Mr. Stillwell remains on the Bill for another week.)

Kitto and Kitto

(The Two Funniosities.)

TWO FINE FILMS.

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New Electric Laundry

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DRY CLEANING AND FINISHING of clothings of all descriptions.

Clothes Treated Antiseptically.

Original colour of garments retained.

REGULAR DELIVERY STRICTLY MAINTAINED.

Prices compare favourably with local rates.

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BELTS, ENAMELS,
SUSPENSORY BANDAGES
and all kinds of
RUBBER GOODS.

Best quality at lowest London prices.

Please state your requirements and enclose Money Order, and goods to full value will be sent per return post.

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Drug Stores.
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SAVING TOILET TIME.

"I find it is quickly absorbed by the skin, and spreads easily, which is a great advantage, especially when one is in a hurry," writes a lady, of Pomeroy Day Cream. To cool and cleanse the face, and protect the complexion from roughness, many ladies are using this refreshing cream. It is safer to use than soap and water, as it does not dry up the skin, but, on the contrary, cleanses the pores, and gives a delightful smooth suppleness, which is a great protection against wrinkles. Pomeroy Day Cream has a refined, evanescent perfume, and although quickly absorbed contains no grease. It is very effectual in preventing objectionable shininess of the face when a hot room has to be entered. Pomeroy Day Cream is sold in pretty vases by Chemists and Perfumers.

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A Strange and Fascinating Drama dealing with the Marvellous Adventures of a Man-Monkey.

Taken from the French Novel by Gaston Leroux.

A wonderful story—weird, mysterious and fanciful —yet strongly convincing.

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A touching story of the American Civil War.

Laughter-producing Comics!

3 Shows nightly.—*7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30, 10 to 11. Sat. and Sunday 11-15 to 12-15.*

Prize Shows.—Sat. and Sunday—5-30 to 6-30.

CHURNI ROAD. Tel. No. 1271.

MILD DINDIGUL CIGARS.

PERFECT HAND-MADE INDIAN SMOKES.

Dindigul Pearls with rings	per 50	Rs. 3—0
Dindigul Bouquets ,, ...	,, 50	,, 2-12
Dindigul Torches ,, ...	,, 50	,, 2—8
Dindigul Rocks ,, ...	,, 50	,, 2—8
Dindigul Pride, thin and long	,, 50	,, 2—0

Besides the above good many Brands in stock.
Price List on receipt of a Post-card.

Sole Agents in India, **D. Merwan & Co.,** 24 Medows Street, Fort.

Branch: 95, Hornby Road, opp. Cox & Co.

Also at DINSHAW MERWAN, opp. the Docks.

YOU HAVE USED THE REST NOW USE THE BEST.

There are several good tyres on the market, bu

PALMER TYRES

ARE BETTER

THE STRONGEST TYRE IN THE WORLD.

They cost a little bit more in the beginning than any other canvass-lined tyres because they are better made on the Palmer process of mannfacturing which makes a tyre to give complete satisfaction.

Price:—Standard cover Rs. 8-8-0 each.
Tube ,, 4-0-0 ,,

REMEMBER THAT PALMERS ARE THE ONLY TYRES WHICH GIVE COMPLETE SATISFACTION.

From all dealers or from

WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR CO.,

Church Gate St., BOMBAY. East Street, POONA. Brigade Road, BANGALORE (Cant.)

WATTS & Co., Calcutta.

Military Saddlers, Harness and Boot-makers

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H. E. LORD CARMICHAEL.
INVITE INSPECTION OF

Their Large and Up-to-date Stock

WHICH INCLUDES

Race, Polo, Steeplechase Saddles, Australian Reverse-hide Ladies' Ride-astride Felt Light-exercise Saddles.

***Branches:*—Lahore, Simla, Rangoon, Madras.**

INSURANCE.

FIRE LIFE MARINE TRANSIT MOTOR CAR AND PERSONAL ACCIDENT AND SICKNESS

FOR PROSPECTUSES AND RATES

Apply to

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Phone: 2352. Telegrams: "Baltic." 277

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Funded Capital, Rs. 1,88,600.

Bankers—The Bank of Bombay.

OBJECT.—The object of the fund is to enable married persons to make provision after their death for their wives in the shape of a monthly pension for life. Subscriptions are based upon a very low scale. No distinction between European and Indian lives. Funds are invested in Government and other approved Securities. Thirty per cent. of the total subscription is refunded to a subscriber in the event of his wife predeceasing him. Twelve months' grace is allowed for paying subscription in the event of a subscriber losing his employment. Liberal commission is offered to Canvassers.

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THE SOUND INVESTMENT AGENCY.

Every description of Shares and Securities bought and sold at the most favourable rates. Expert and reliable advice and information given free of charge to Investors. The "Investors Referee," a monthly guide giving quotations of shares and securities, sent gratis on application. List of daily quotations forwarded if required. Great facility afforded to mofussil customers. Orders of any amount promptly executed and thorough satisfaction guaranteed. Highest references given.

37, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

BRITAIN'S TRADE VITALITY.

BOOM LIKELY TO CONTINUE.

CHANCELLOR'S CITY SPEECH.

Great Britain's astonishing trade vitality and the appalling increase in the world's burden of armaments were the chief subjects of Mr. Lloyd George's speech on July 11 at the Mansion House banquet given by the Lord Mayor to the Chancellor of the Exchequer and the bankers and merchants of the City of London, says the "Daily Chronicle."

The Chancellor was accompanied by Mrs. Lloyd George, who sat on the right of the Lord Mayor. The other guests of Sir David Burnett included all the best-known names in financial circles in the City.

The Lord Mayor gave the usual toast of "Prosperity to the Public Purse."

Mr. Lloyd George, who was loudly cheered on rising to reply, said he has glad that this was not an empty, toast, but a reality. Sir William Soulsby, in writing to him on the previous day with reference to the arrangements for that banquet, had given him some interesting facts. The first time that this toast was proposed and responded to by a Chancellor of the Exchequer was when his distinguished predecessor, the late Lord Goschen, did so in 1887.

On that occasion Mr. Goschen (as he then was) dwelt on the fact that trade had passed through a considerable crisis and he expressed confidence that they had seen the worst and were facing a period of prosperity. But Mr. Goschen, with all his confidence in the future of the country, could hardly have predicted the startling development which had taken place in our commerce and trade to-day.

670 MILLIONS INCREASE.

Then, the aggregate foreign trade, imports and exports, amounted to 561 millions—the greatest trade in the world. Last year that trade reached the gigantic figure of 1,231 millions. The cheques which passed through the London Bankers' Clearing House the year before Mr. Goschen spoke aggregated 6,000 millions. Last year they aggregated 16,000 millions; and if the second half of this year maintained the prosperity of the first—and there was no reason why it should not—the figures would reach 17,000 millions, which meant that business would have been trebled in the period mentioned.

All this expansion of trade was sound, healthy, productive, profitable. Income tax returns were not always the best indication of the profit made, but they were some sort of test, and since that year (1886) the earned profits which had passed through the income tax returns showed an increase of 75 per cent. It was sound, healthy trade, which represented a real, solid, substantial increase in the wealth of the world.

What did it mean? Since then, great new countries had been opened up, very largely through the action of just this one square mile around the Mansion House. When Mr. Goschen spoke in 1887, the gold production of the world was about 21½ millions; today it was 100 millions.

ANXIETIES AND WAR.

We had seen a very great trade boom—the greatest, probably, that this country had ever seen, and it was not over by any means. The Lord Mayor had said that great trade expansion brought with it anxieties and troubles. That great trade boom had to be financed. It necessarily involved a great strain on the money markets of the world. The great money stringency had been largely attributable to the fact that the workshops and manufactories of the world had been working to the full. He would not say that this had exhausted the supply of money, but it had been a great drain on the supply, and there had been a very great drop in securities—perhaps the greatest drop of all being across the ocean.

"That," continued the Chancellor, "is not the only source of anxiety which is accountable for this great money stringency. We have had the great war in the East. It was not so much the war itself as the terrible possibilities of complications which might arise. The first trouble is over; and I must say it fills all those who take a deep interest—and I think most people in this country do take a deep interest—in the welfare of these new nationalities with a sense of disappointment that this fratricidal carnage has taken place among those peoples, who, you would have hoped, would have co-operated in building up the countries devastated by war.

HOPEFUL OF PEACE.

"It is very difficult to say anything which would not be mischievous, but I should like to say one word: We got through the first part of the trouble—and I think the difficult part of the trouble—entirely through the co-operation that was established between the Powers; and I think it is a matter of great satisfaction to us that he who took a leading part in that was my friend and colleague Sir Edward Grey. (Hear, hear.) By means of the co-operation of the Powers we were enabled to avoid complications which for the moment filled us with despair.

"If that happened before, I see no reason why it should not happen again. If the Powers, by active concert and co-operation, could get through those terrible difficulties, there seems every reason why the same concert should carry them through right to the end. (Hear, hear.) So long as the Balkan States, who are now at war with each other, do nothing to upset the decisions already agreed upon by the Great Powers—as, for instance, respecting Albania—we hope no Great Power will find it necessary to take any action that will give rise to difficulties between the Great Powers.

"I am hopeful that the Powers who have started working so well together, who were anxious for the preservation of peace, and, above all, anxious to prevent the spreading of the area of war, will be able to effect a lasting settlement in these hapless provinces. Once that is done, the greatest cause of disturbance will have been removed as far as the money markets of the world are concerned." (Cheers).

Proceeding, the Chancellor of the Exchequer touched on the Lord Mayor's references to taxation. During the last few months, he said, some of the Great Powers had found it necessary to add enormously to the annual expenditure for the purpose of preparations and materials of war. That, undoubtedly, coming at a time of great tension, increased the pressure. "Everyone would like to see a decrease in taxation, but until something is done to arrest the growth of armaments, not in one country but in all countries, the hope that you can get any Chancellor of the Exchequer to come down, either to the House of Commons or to the City of London, and declare that there is the slightest prospect of diminishing the burden of taxation is a futile one."

Since 1887, he continued, the cost of armaments throughout the world had gone up by nearly four hundred millions a year. He had been looking at the cost of the navies of the world, and he found that the whole of the navies of the world, including our own, cost less then by ten millions than ours alone to-day.

HOW TO STOP IT.

"It is no use attributing the blame, it is no use distributing the blame," he prodceeded. It is a barren, futile inquiry to ask who is responsible. There is only one inquiry, and that is, how are you to stop it? It is going on at an increased momentum every year."

He believed it was only the great financial interests of the world that would be able effectively to intervene and arrest the terrible growth. It was when they began to realise that it was a menace to their vital interests that they would succeed. Finance was international. The present condition of things proved. We in this country could not cease strengthening our own forces, and we could not weaken in the slightest degree the immunity we had against invasion, and the same applied to the Continent. Whatever was done we must stand among the Powers of the world. (Hear, hear.)

"But though there is call for care and precaution with regard to our finances," he went on, "there is no call for alarm. I have taken very great care during the last few days and weeks, to consult those in touch with industries, trade commerce and finance in every part of this country, and they tell me the same thing. There is no cause for apprehension. (Cheers). A foreseen crisis is a forestalled crisis.

A FINANCIAL LENT.

"All this uneasiness which had been felt throughout the markets had constrained those engaged in finance to take precaution to steady themselves against any shock that might come.

"We have been suffering in our market here from a fit of indigestion, and now we are having a kind of Lent. (Laughter.) We shall be the stronger and better for it. At present traders throughout the world are using their profits for improving and extending their business, and they are using them well. The huge sums of money raised in London for the development of new countries have been wisely spent.

"Although the situation in the East looks dark, I think we are getting through the last dark hours. There is no cause for alarm and every ground for hope and confidence, and I feel that we are entitled to drink continued prosperity to the public purse." (Cheers.)

Sir Felix Schuster, in responding to the toast of "The Bankers and Merchants of the City of London," said the duty generally fell to the Governor of the Bank of England, who, however, was unable to be present on that occasion. Sir Felix said he had seen the Governor, who had assured him that, serious as the times were, and full of anxiety as they were for those engaged in finance, he saw no reason for taking an alarmist view (Cheers.)

STRANGE BABY-DROWNING CASE.

On a charge of drowning a child of sixteen months named Catherine Robson in a wash-tub at Cullercoats, Mary Maddison, aged thirty-five, was at North Shields committed for trial on July 16, says the "Daily Mail."

The parents of the child, it was stated, had engaged Maddison to look after their house and child during their absence at work. When they returned in the evening they found the child drowned and the woman missing. She was arrested in Newcastle and among her belongings was a copy of a Suffragette newspaper.

She was stated to have told a police surgeon that the house at Cullercoats was filthy, adding: "I saw a bucket of water and I put the baby out of reach of trouble. I did not hurt it. If it will teach men to be more decent, my effort will not have been in vain. Men are not decent or fit to live."

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ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS.

CONTRACTORS FOR ELECTRIC LIGHTING FANS LIFTS

THE CROMPTON FAN GIVES THE MOST BREEZE FOR THE LEAST CURRENT.

CROMPTONS BOMBAY, Ltd.,

35-37, APOLLO ST., BOMBAY.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

The following rainfall statistics have been registered at the Colaba Observatory:

Fall for 24 hours ended 8 a.m. August 6, 0·21 in.

Fall since June 1, 60·05 in.

From 8 a.m. to 8 p.m. August 6, .07 in.

Excess over average since June 1, 13·22 in.

The following are the rainfall statistics as registered on other gauges in Bombay :—

Rain Gauges	24 hours to 8 a. m of 6 Aug 1913.	Total since June 1st 1913
	In. cts.	In. cts.
E. G. Hospital ..	0·10	70·14
G. T. Hospital ..	0·11	69 34
J J. Hospita ..	0·32	72 45
Sion Factory ..	No	Return

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a. m. ON WEDNESDAY, the 6th of August, 1913.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours	Humidity. 8 A.M.	Rainfall. past 24 hours	Rainfall. Total since June 1st to date.	Variation (+ or -) since June 1st to date.
PERSIAN AREA—						
Bushire ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (5th)..	88·8	83·0	83	..	0·00	0·00
Jask ..	92·8	84·3	84	..	0·00	—0·06
Muskat ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (5th)..	90·3	81·1	80	..	0·00	—0·17
PUNJAB—						
Multan ..	98·3	82·5	70	..	5·70	+2·64
Rawalpindi ..	84·4	74·1	87	0·09	7	?
Lahore ..	88·1	76·2	95	0·18	9·30	+0·95
Sirsa ..	9··	80·5	7·	..	14·37	+7·97
Ambala ..	84·5	75·9	93	0·25	22·93	+10·67
Delhi ..	91·5	78·8	78	..	12·38	—0·71
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra ..	89·0	78·5	65	..	5·86	—8·12
Mainpuri ..	88·3	79·1	83	..	7·57	—4·51
Jhansi ..	9··	77·5	74	..	6·48	—13·20
Cawnpore ..	·5··	74·5	93	0·68	9·44	—7·14
Allahabad ..	93·0	75·5	90	4·21	15·71	—3·17
SIND AND RAJPUTANA—						
Jacobabad ..	103·1	84·8	65	..	1·46	—0·07
Karachi ..	90·5	80·0	83	..	10·62	+0·18
Ajmer ..	9··	76·7	75	..	7·59	—3·51
Jaipur ..	87·2	70·1	70	..	11·42	—0·52
Kotah ..	86·6	76·0	96	..	8·56	—0·30
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Cutch ..	84·5	77·0	82	0·03	3·54	+1·44
Dwarka ..	8··	7··	8·	..	13·35	+3·33
Veraval ..	82··	76·5	89	0·14	3·68	+1·70
Rajkot ..	89·1	74·8	90	..	12·31	+4·99
Ahmedabad ..	8··	7··	..	..	..	..
Deesa ..	9··	7··	8·	..	9·36	+1·63
Surat ..	8··	7··	7·	..	9·29	+2·25
Ahmedabad ..	87·6	76·8	83	..	14·93	+6·52
Deesa ..	8··	7··	8·	0·01	22·38	+9·02
Neemuch ..	8··	7··	8·	0·03	16·34	—1·82
Indore ..	75·6	69·1	90	0·01	30·81	+3·53
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore ..	85·8	·2	91	0·25	24·01	—6·33
Saugor ..	·2··	7·6	9·	0·41	18·10	—6·85
Hoshangabad..	84·1	71·4	87	..	27·15	+3·57
Khandwa ..	81·2	7··	..	0·63	34·76	+ 5·40
Akola ..	84··	71·5	80	0·61	19·12	+2·18
Amraoti ..	84··	71·8	90	0·12	26·68	+8·96
Nagpur ..	83·1	73·5	78	..	30·88	+5·25
Chanda ..	86·0	73·0	79	0·28	30·60	+3·41
Raipur ..	84·7	72·6	92	1·80	27·45	+1·19
KONKAN—						
Bombay ..	84·1	76·6	82	0·21	60·05	+13·23
Ratnagiri ..	85·8	76·4	79	0·13	58·07	—10·10
Mormugao ..	85·5	76·2	79	0·13	70·38	+4·64
Karwar ..	83·7	76·0	84	0·56	72·85	—9·85
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon ..	85·4	73·1	77	..	14·61	+0·70
Ahmednagar..	83·1	70·0	78	..	16·65	+7·58
Poona ..	81·0	70·8	92	0·08	20·66	+7·96
Sholapur ..	89·8	73·6	69	..	9·69	—0·21
Bijapur ..	87·2	71·8	77	0·01	8·58	+2·68
Belgaum ..	74·3	65·5	95	0·01	25·51	—1·61
Aurangabad ..	83·9	69·4	91	0·01	15·36	+2·44
Nizamabad (Indur).	86·9	73·7	77	..	17·94	+10·85
Hyderabad ..	86·3	·7	80	0·03	10·76	—0·73
MALABAR COAST AND CEYLON—						
Mangalore ..	86·8	76·3	82	..	66·13	—14·02
Calicut ..	84·8	76·6	91	0·12	60·07	—9·46
Cochin ..	84·7	73·2	78	0·02	56·37	+6·17
Colombo ..	85·0	78·1	84	0·25	12·01	—1·34
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam ..	93·3	78·2	75	0·01	5·91	—5·83
Bellary ..	93·0	76·3	82	..	3·07	—0·87
Cuddapah ..	97·5	77·6	57	..	4·13	—3·86
Madras ..	91·0	82·0	53	..	3·36	—3·50
Bangalore ..	80·3	65·8	82	..	8·17	+0·36
Coimbatore ..	88·9	73·3	82	..	2·79	—0·35
Trichinopoly..	98·1	78·3	48	..	1·28	—1·88
Negapatam ..	98·2	78·7	42	..	1·18	—2·73

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Wednesday, the 6th August 1913- giving data for the preceding 24 hours

The Punjab.— Fairly general rain has fallen in the submontane districts; Lahore has had 0·18" and Ambala 0·25". Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. The air is damper than usual at Lahore. Temperature has fallen and is in defect during the day except at Delhi and Multan.

The United Provinces.—Cawnpore records 0.68" of rain and Allahabad 4.21". Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect. Maximum temperature is in excess but minimum temperature is in defect at Cawnpore and Allahabad.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. The usual amount of moisture is present in the air. Temperature is normal.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity and temperature are normal.

The Central Provinces.—Nearly general rain has fallen: Jubbulpore has had 0.25", Saugor 0.41", Khandwa 0.68", Akola 0.61", Chanda 0.23" and Raipur 1.80". Skies are heavily clouded. The moisture in the air and temperature are equal to the average.

The Konkan.—Rainfall has been nearly general; Bombay has had 0.21", Ratnagiri 0.13", Mormugao 0.12", and Karwar 0.56". Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity and temperature are normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Local rain has fallen in the south Bombay Deccan; Belgaum has had 0.66". Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. The moisture in the air and temperature are equal to the average.

General Remarks.—Rainfall has ceased or been insignificant in Rajputana, West Central India and Hyderabad, and been light in the Punjab where it is now confined to the submontane districts and on the west coast of the Peninsula. In the United Provinces Cawnpore reports moderate rainfall but Allahabad a heavy fall of 4·21". Nearly general rain has again fallen in the Central Provinces.

Fairly general rain is likely on the west coast of the Peninsula and in the Central and the south United Provinces and some showers in the Punjab and the Bombay Deccan.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

SIMLA, Aug. 6.

The increase in the activity of the monsoon has continued and a storm is forming over deltaic Bengal.

Rainfall has been nearly general in Burma, Bihar, Orissa east of United Provinces, Central India, East and on West coast, fairly general in Assam, Bengal and Central Provinces and local in east and north Punjab and Kashmir. A few falls also have occurred in the hills of the United Provinces and Bombay-Deccan.

The principal amounts are:—Mergui and Bassein one inch; Kyaukpyu two; Akyab three; Thayatmyo three quarters; Cherrapunji two; Chittagong three; Calcutta two; Burdwan one; Behrampore and Jalpaiguri one and a half; Balasore six, False Point one; Sambalpore two; Chaibassa, Ranchi and Hazribagh one and a half; Naya Dumka two; Allahabad and Lucknow four; Bahraich two; Sialkot Simla and Gulmarg a half; Nowgong, Sutna and Khandwa three quarters and Raipur two.

Forecast:—Increase in rainfall in Northern India chiefly in the east.

RAIN IN LUCKNOW.

LUCKNOW, August 6.

After a prolonged break, Lucknow to-day received over four inches of rain. Crops will be greatly benefited.

SCIENCE AND MYSTICISM.

To the June issue of the *Atlantic Monthly* Havelock Ellis contributes an extremely clever and thoughtful paper, in the course of which he says that when we clear away all the accumulated superstitions, the unreasoned prepossessions on either side, and so reach firm ground, not only is there no opposition between science and mysticism, but in that essence and at the outset they seem to be related. The seeming divorce between them is due to a false and unbalanced development on either side, if not on both sides.

When all deduction has been made of the mental and emotional confusions which have obscured man's vision, we cannot fail to conclude, it seems to him, that science and mysticism are far nearer to each other than some would have us believe. At the beginning of human culture, far from being opposed, they may even be said to be identical. From time to time, in later ages, brilliant examples have appeared of men who have possessed both instincts in a high degree and have even fused the two together; while among the humble in spirit and the lowly in intellect it is probable that in all ages innumerable men have by instinct harmonised their religion with their intelligence. But as the accumulated experiences of civilisation have been preserved and handed on from generation to generation, the free and vital play of the instincts has been largely paralysed. On each side fossilised traditions have accumulated so thickly, the garments of dead metaphysics have been wrapped so closely around every manifestation, alike of the religious instinct and the scientfic instinct, that not many persons can succeed in revealing one of these instincts in its naked beauty, and very few in thus revealing both instincts. Hence a perpetual antagonism.

Methyloids are the most economical as well as the first medicine because they cure quickly, save loss of time from business and have no bad effects. Try them.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA, BOMBAY, 5th August 1913.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr	..inches 29·715
Temperature of Air ..	degrees 81·5
Wet Bulb Thermometer.. ..	" 77·2
Dew Point	" 75·7
Relative humidity of Air ..	" 0·847
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy=10)	9·4
Maximum temperature of Air..	degrees 84·1
Minimum do. do. ..	" 77·9
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	WSW
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight	miles 2·53
Fall of Rain	inches 0·13
Total fall during month.. ..	" 0·52
Total fall during year	" 59·91
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 6th August	" 0·14

STANDARD BAROMETER READINGS.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may, by comparison with a standard instrument, ascertain the errors of their barometers :-

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F., and to the level of the tide at 8-45 a. m., Standard Time on the 7th August 1913, was 29·95 inches For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometers of ship the reading of the ship's barometer is to be increased or decreased by ·013 inch for every 5 degrees, according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. but for comparison at 80° F all aneroid readings should be increased by ·138 inch For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid, for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a. m. Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of this height, to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

SUN, MOON & TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Meantime. Depth of water is at Prince's Dock Sill.

1913		High water.			
Day of week.	Day of month	Bombay Mean Time		Depth on sill.	
	August	h.	m	ft.	in
Thurs.	7	m 2	34	27	10
		m 2	5 a	28	5
Fri.	8	m 3	27	27	2
		m 3	28 a	27	3
Sat.	9	m 4	27	26	4
		4	15 a	26	1
Sun.	10	m 5	45	25	9
		5	11 a	24	11
Mon.	11	m 7	16	24	7
		6	29 a	24	3
Tues.	12	m 8	52	25	0
		7	59 a	25	10

1913		Low water			
Day of week.	Day of month	Bombay Mean Time		Depth on sill	
	August	h.	m	ft	in
		8	12	15	10
Thurs.	7	m 8	18	15	10
		m 8	57 a	17	1
Fri.	8	m 9	9	16	0
		9	48 a	18	6
Sat.	9	10	7	16	5
		10	47	20	0
Sun.	10	11	30	15	11
		11	57	21	2
Mon.	11	m 1	24 a	17	5
		m 1	15	17	7
Tues.	12	2	58 a	21	3

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week :—

Aug.	Sunrise.	Sunset.
7. (Thurs.)	6h. 17m.	7h. 11 m
8. (Fri.)	6h. 18m.	7h. 11 m
9. (Sat.)	6h. 19m	7h. 11 m
10 (Sun.)	6h. 19m.	7h. 10 m
11. (Mon.)	6h. 19m.	7h. 9 m
12. (Tues.)	6h. 19m.	7h. 9 m

PHASES OF THE MOON :—Last quarter, July 26th, 3h 23.7 m P M. New Moon August 2nd. 6h 28·1 m. P. M., First quarter. 9th. 9h. 33 0 m. A M Full Moon, 17th, 11h. 57.0 m. A. M.

AN EXPENSIVE DINNER.

Four men and a lady were asked to dinner by a financier in a restaurant near Paris, says a Paris Correspondent. He wanted something special, and the restaurant-keeper himself cooked the dinner. He suggested ortolans to the host, who agreed. The dinner went off pleasantly and was good, but nothing out of the way. When the bill came the host discreetly looked at it. The amount was £48 and some pence. The host naturally gave no sign of astonishment before his guests, but he telephoned the next day to the restaurant and inquired whether the manager did not think that 1,200f. for a dinner of six was slightly high. The manager replied, with some hauteur, that the bill included an item of 500f. for twenty ortolans at 25f. each. "Ortolans in my establishment are cheap at that price."

COMMERCE

THE MONEY MARKET.

LONDON QUOTATIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, August 5.

Consols 2½ %	73¼
Exchange on London at Paris Fcs. ..	25·24½
Rentes 3 %	88
Berlin Cheques on London	20·46
Bar Silver Spot	27 5-16
" 2 months hence	27½
Closing Tone of silver:—Quiet.	
Rupee Paper 3½ %	64¼
Exchange on India 30 d.st. (Bank buying Rate)	1-3 27-32
Discount, Bank of England Rate 4½ % since April 17th 1913.	
Amount Paid into the Bank of England about	£475,000
3½ % India Stock (Sterling Loan) ..	88¼
Discount Bank Bills 3 m st	4
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m st ..	4 5-16
" Fine Trade Bills 3 months ..	4¼
" " " 6 " ..	5
Bar Gold (per oz.)	7 7-9
Interest day to day loans	3
" 7 day market loans	3

BOMBAY MONEY MARKET.

(From our Correspondent.)

August 6.

PAPER MARKET.

The Government Paper Market did not present any excitement to-day nor there took place any fluctuations worth reporting. The market opened at Rs. 96-4 and stood at the same rate throughout the whole day for 29th August delivery.

Ready Paper was placed at about annas two higher than the rate ruling for account.

4 per cent. Port Trust Bonds changed hands at Rs. 103.

SHARES.

The Cotton Mill Share Market remained firm without any further advances over yesterday's rates worth noticing.

Fazulbhai were placed at prices varying from Rs. 642-8 to Rs. 650.

David opened at Rs. 590 but closed at Rs. 586-4.

Kohinoors improved to Rs. 812-8.

Standards stood steady at Rs. 1,465.

Crescent advanced to Rs. 151-4, but at the close declined to Rs. 148-12.

Finlays were quoted at Rs. 372-8, Currimbhai at Rs. 267-8, Swan at Rs. 305, Centrals at Rs. 2,145 and Swadeshi at Rs. 1,730.

Bombay Electric Tram Ordinary Shares changed hands at Rs. 191-8.

Tata Iron and Steel Ordinary Shares were placed at Rs. 93-8 and Deferred at Rs. 193 for September delivery.

Tata Hydro Ordinary improved to Rs. 1,140.

Bank of Bombay Shares changed hands at Rs. 1,665.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LIVERPOOL, August 5.

	Bales
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	8,000
Total Day's Sales on Spec. and for Exp.	500
Total Day's Sales of East Indian	—
Total Day's Imports	5,000

Tone of Liverpool Cotton Spot :—Easier moderate biz.

Tone of Liverpool Cotton Futures :—Quiet.

Tone of Manchester Market :—Quiet with a limited Enquiry.

Mid. Americans	6·46 d.
Egyptian F. G. F.	9·30 d.

New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.) August, 11·50 October 11·03

New York Official noon call Aug. 11·55 Oct. 11·03

New Orleans 10 a. m. August, 11·40 Octob 11·10

CLOSING PRICES.

Months.	Previous closing price.	To-day's price.
A. S.	6·23	6·07
S. O.	6 14	6·00
O. N.	6 10	5·95
N. D.	6 04	5·90
D. J.	6 04	5·90
J. F.	6·05	5·91
F. M.	6·07	5·93
M. A.	6·08	5 94
A. M.	6 09	5·95
M. J.	6·10	5·97

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Opening Tone	Dull
Estimated Sales	8,000
Total Imports	12,000

Future delivery prices :—

Months.	Previous closing price.	To-Day's price.
A. S.	6.07	6·04
S. O.	6·00	5·98
O. N.	5·95	5·93
N. D.	5·90	5·88
D. J.	5·90	6·88
J. F.	5·91	5·89
F. M.	5·93	5·91
M. A.	5·94	5·92
A. M.	5·95	5·93

LIVERPOOL COTTON GOODS.

LIVERPOOL August 5.

Grey Shirtings 39" by 37½-38 yards 16 by 12—8 lbs. Rea Heading	7-9
Grey Shirtings 44" by 39 yards 14 by 13—8 lbs.	8-5
White Nainsooks 28" by 18 yards 16 by 13 to 16—15 Range	3-1
White Mull 28" by 18 yards 14 by 12 Green Ends	2-2½
White Shirtings 32-33" by 42 yards Lespmans No. 1500	12-5½
	Ex. Warehouse
Cloth Gunnis's 36" G. 20 cif	12-6
40's Bannermills Twist	10½
Geo. Mayalls Yarns	10½
F. G. F. Tinnivelly cif Liverpool ..	5 21-32
Buyers or Sellers	Sellers
Months	August-Sept.
Water Twist American 30's ..	10
Water Twist American 40's ..	11½
Mule Twist American 40's ..	10½
Mule Twist American 50's ..	12½
Mule Twist American 60 s ..	14½
Mu e Twist Egyptian 40's ..	16½
Mule Twist Egyptian 50's ..	17
Mule Twist Egyptian 60's ..	18

Tone "Dhooties" and "Shirtings" :—Market, quiet.

Tone "Cloths" :—Steady, price firm.

Weft American 54's	11½
" Egyptian 80's	18½

Tone "Yarns" :—Market quiet

Weft Egyptian 32's	12½
Twist 32's W.T.C.	9½
" 32's B.	10½
" 36's W. T. C.	10½
" 36's B.	10½
" 42's	12½
" American 60's	16½
" Egyptian 60's	17½
" Egyptian 80's	21½

Don't lose interest. Renewed energy in every dose of Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract. Increase your vitality and make your work take on an added interest.

AMERICAN COTTON.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

NEW YORK, August 5.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports ..	4,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain ..	3,000
Day's Exports to Continent	5,000

Futures at New York Aug. 11·54. Previous closing price 11·58.

Futures at New York Oct. 10.99. Previous closing price. 11 10.

Declined owing to southern selling or futures in the local market and to bearish private crop reports.

Spot Cotton at New York 12·00. Previous price 12·00).

Spot Cotton at New Orleans 12 Previous price 12

Tone of Spot Cotton :—Quiet.

Futures at New Orleans Aug. 11·40. Previous price 11·52.

Futures at New Orleans Oct. 11·05. Previous price 11 18.

Fair Rio Coffee (No 7 quality) ..	9½
Demand Bills	4-86½
Silver Commercial Bars	59½

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET.

(From our Correspondent.)

August 6.

The local cotton market is quiet but steady. New crop quotations show a decline of Rs. 3 per candy. There was a poor inquiry for spot cotton.

Messrs. Hornby, Hemelryk and Co., of Liverpool wire as under :—

"Our New York friends advise us that crop reports are much better than those current at this time last season, and that picking is progressing favourably in South Texas. Wall street is selling."

Messrs. Weld and Co. wire as under :—

"Undertone very poor owing to weakness of American markets, and further rains Texas, market closed quiet, general heavy selling on account of crop accounts good everywhere."

The following are to-day's quotations :—

Growths.	ine	ully Good.	Good.	Delivery
H. G. Bengals ..		223	..	25 1-4
H. G. Bengals Liverpool Guarantee ..	..	..	..	..
M.G. Bengals Liverpool Guarantee ..	..	..	..	..
H. G. Rajputana..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Do. ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Bengals ..	235	..	..	do
Do, ..	..	..	..	..
Do. ..	..	..	..	..
Do. ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Sind Punjab ..	234	..	..	do
G. M. Khandeish	240	230	..	do
M. G. Khandwa, Sanawad ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Hinganghat ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Wardha, Hinganghat. ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Nagpur, Kamptee. ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Yeotmal ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Dhamangaum Pulgaum ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Akola Khamgaum, Fair staple..	259	..	..	do
Do. do.	..	..	..	..
Do. do.	227	..	..	25-8-13
M. G. Oomra, Good Staple Liverpool Guarantee ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Oomra, Fair Staple Liverpool Guarantee ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Oomravati ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Barsee, Purbani, Good Staple..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Nander ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Broach ..	..	..	273	25-3-14
Do. ..	..	..	..	..
Do. Liverpool Guarantee ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Surat ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Bhownagar ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Mathia ..	..	..	..	..
Saw Ginned Dharwar ..	..	..	2357	25-8-13
Westerns, Chutka ..	..	..	248	do.
M. G. Westerns ..	..	25	2	do.
M. G. Miraj ..	..	..	267	do.
M. G. Compta ..	..	..	2459	do.
M. G. Bhagalkote Bijapore ..	..	..	..	..
G. Do. ..	..	..	..	..
G. Rajapor ..	..	..	..	..

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

LONDON, August 5.

Good Bengal M. G.	5 d
F. G. " "	5 2-16 d
Fine " "	5 4-16 d
Good Bhownuggur	5 8-16 d
F. G. "	5 10-16 d.
Fine " "	5 12-16 d.
Fine M. G. Bhownuggur	5 12-16 d.
Good Oomra M. G.	5 9-16 d.
F. G. " "	5 11-16 d.
Fine " "	5 13-16 d.
Good M. G. Oomra	5 9-16 d.
Fine M. G. Oomra	5 13-16 d.
Good Broach	5 12-16 d.
F. G. "	5 29-32 d.
Fine "	6 1-16 d.
Stock of Cotton in London	..
Good Khandeish	5 7-16 d.
F. G.	5 9-16 d.

FOREIGN MARKET REPORT.

LONDON, August 5.

Metals.—Standard Copper G. M. B. £67½; Copper Brazlers £ 82; Yellow Metal 7 1-16.

Freight.—Coals :—Cardiff to Bombay Canal 12-6 value.

Arrivals :—Cairnross Royal Prince Trecarrel, nippon. schwarzenfels.

Seeds.—Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore 416 lbs. 85 % ex-Ship. 53½; July-August; Dunkirk; sellers. Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, 416lbs. ex-Ship 54½; August-Sep.; Dunkirk. Buyers. Rapeseed, Brown, 416 lbs. ex-Ship. 49½; July-August.; Hamberg; sellers. Quiet but steady. Linseed Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship. 50; August Sep.; Antwerp; sellers; Quiet. Linseed Calcutta 47-9; London, August-Sep.; London sellers: quiet.

Wheat.—Australian Wheat unchanged. Wheat. White Delhi, per 492 lbs. C. I. F. nominal Wheat Choice White Karachi, per 492 lbs C. I. F. 37½; July-August; London, sellers,. Wheat F. A. Q. Red Karachi, per 492 lbs. C. I. F. nominal. Quiet but steady. Wheat Afloat for United Kingdom 2,500,000.

Rubber.—Para Rubber 3-6½; August-Sep.; value, Easier.

Sugar.—German granulated Sugar C. & F. India (Double bags). 12-9; sellers; Oct.-Dec.; firm, very little biz. Hungarian Crystals Sugar C. & F. India. 11-8½; sellers, Jan.-March; practically nothing doing. German Beet-root 88 % 9-2½; sellers; Opened firm, closed quiet, 9-4½; sellers, Oct.-Dec.; E. A. R. & Similar Crystals C. & F. India 12-6; sellers Nov.-Dec; steady. Mauritius Crystals C. & F. Bombay. 11-3; value, August-Sep.; quiet.

Java Sugar.—inactive; unchanged.

Linseed.—Linseed Argentine (La Plata). 46½: August-Sep.; Antwerp; sellers.

Cottonseed.—Bombay Cottonseed 7½; Aug Sep.; Hull. sellers, firm.

BOMBAY SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Banks.

Names and Amount paid up.	When Div. Paid.	Last Div.	Approximate Quotation.
INDIAN BANKS.			R
Bank of Bombay ..	Jan.-July	13 %	1,665
Bank of India Rs. 50..	do.	6 %	67-8 X D
Bank of Bengal ..	do.	14 %	147-8
Bank of Madras ..	do.	12 %	1,450
Bank of Rangoon ..	..	6 %	100
Bank of Baroda Rs. 50.	do.	8 %	72
Bombay Merchants Bank Ld. Rs. 10 ..	do.	7½ o/o	14¼
The Central Bank of India Rs. 25 ..	..	6	30-8
The Central Co-operative Bank, Rs. 15, ..	..	6¼	22
Credit Bank Rs. 10, ..	..	62 o/o	13
Specie Bank Rs. 50 ..	Jan.-July	9 o/o	64/8
Standard Bank Rs.50..	..	..	50
Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld, ..	Jan.-Aug	14 o/o	282
Allahabad Bank ..	..	18 o/o	361
People's Bank of India Rs. 50 ..	..	9 o/o	28
The Fedna Bank: (Old Issue) Rs. 30 ..	June	10 o/o	40
(New Issue) Rs. 1..	do.	10 o/o	15
Punjab National Bk ..		10 o/o	175
EXCHANGE BANKS.			
Chartered Bank ..	Oct.-Apl.	16 o/o	£50
Mercantile Bank £ 12 A	..	7 o/o	£21
£ 12 B	do.	7 o/o	£21
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corp ..	Feb.-Aug	£4	£8
Eastern Bank, Ld, £ 4	New	5 o/o	60
National Bank of India £ 12 ..	Sept-Mar	14 o/o	6/6

Spinning and Weaving Companies.

Ahmedabad Advnc..	May-Oct.	15	945
Alliance ..	Apl.-Oct	Nil.	70
Berar Manufacturing.	..	..	27
Bo Cotton Manufg. ..	..	..	240
Bo Dying and M. Co..	..	30	740
Bombay United ..	May-Nov.	25	525
Century ..	Apl.-Oct.	12	250
Central India ..	May-Nov.	55	1240
China ..	Mar.-Sep.	30	770
Co. of Silk ..	..	20	735
Colaba Land and Mill.	Mar.-Sep.	50	1330
Coronation Mills ..	Mar.-Sep.	Nil.	440
Connaught ..	do.	Nil.	90
Cooria ..	April	40	650
Crescent ..	Mar.-Sep	5	150
Currimbhoy ..	do.	12-8	267-8
David ..	May-Nov.	20	301-4
Edward Sassoon ..	..	8	195
Emperor Edward ..	..	25	485
Empress ..	Mar.-Sep	..	140
Esmailbhoy ..	May	20	647 8
Framjee Petit ..	Apl.-Oct.	60	1,010
Fenley Mills ..	..	15	372 8
Gold Mohur ..	..	25	450
Hindustan ..	Mar.-Sep	45	660
Howard and Bullough ..	do.	15	475
Hyderabad ..	do.	60	1,325
Imperial Cottoa ..	do.	Nil.	115
Indian Dyeing and Bleaching ..	..	4	105
Indian Manufacturing ..	do.	40	460 X D
Indo-China Manufg ..	Apl.-O

THE QUEEN AND THE BABIES.

DISCUSSION IN A COTTAGE.

LITTLE GIRL'S DIGNITY.

The Liverpool correspondent of the "Daily Mail" wired on July 13:—

"We have enjoyed it all immensely but we are a little tired. It has been a hard week."

So the King spoke, looking round on the crowds in the wide, airy streets of "the cleanest manufacturing town in Lancashire." Neither he nor the Queen looked tired; they smiled as pleasantly, they chatted as brightly, they shook hands as cordially as ever. Yet work which has good results is worth getting tired over, and there is no doubt whatever that the value of their Majesties' tour in Lancashire has been enormous. In their week's journeyings they have visited nearly every part of the Country Palatine and nearly every town of any size withinit. How many millions of people have seen them can only be conjectured.

This morning in the George's Hall, Liverpool, we sang Rudyard Kipling's "Lest we Forget," and prayed that our flag may stand everywhere for a "sign of truth and justice, of honour, purity and faith." That is the aspiration which the King and Queen will leave behind them in their people's hearts.

Unfortunately for the vast throng which filled the square and all the approaches to it, a very heavy shower fell some forty minutes before their Majesties arrived. This cleared the air, though. The sun came out, and the luck which the royal tour has had all through in the way of weather kept the sky clear and the air sunny during the review of 6,000 Liverpool Territorials which immediately followed the service. The King, looking debonair and dignified in his Admiral's uniform, stood with the Queen and Prince Albert on a platform put up in front of the hall to take the salute.

POPULAR PRINCE ALBERT.

The outstanding features of yesterday's motor drive in the neighbourhood of Manchester were another visit to a cottage; the frequency along the afternoon's route of young men in white flannels who stopped their cricket or lawn tennis to cheer their King and Queen; the density of the crowd which lined the roads with very short breaks all the way from Ashton-under-Lyne to Leigh by way of Oldham, Heywood, Bury, and Eccles. These were the features which struck their Majesties. There was also a very pleasant novelty in the day's proceedings from the public's point of view. That was the share which Prince Albert took in them.

To begin with, his appearance made him popular; his fair hair, clear skin, blue eyes, and well-knit figure caused a murmur of admiration whenever he mounted a platform. He is a little taller than the Prince of Wales. He has an observant, sailor-like glance. He does not miss anything. There is a gleam in his eye and a quiver round the corner of his mouth which suggest that he sees the humourous side of things. Several times he and the Queen enjoyed some little joke of their own. There is clearly a charming confidence and comradeship between mother and son.

Saturday's surprise visit was paid, not to workpeople this time, but to the house of a Mr. Joseph Morris, who is a cashier in a paper mill. He lives at 465, Prettywood, Heap Bridge, not far from Bury, and when the royal car suddenly pulled up there he was in the garden, holding in his arms his little girl of two, while Mrs. Morris was at the gate with a baby of six weeks. "May we have a look at your house?" the Queen "axed" (asked). Mrs. Morris, as she expressed herself afterwards, "was so put out that she almost dropped the baby," but she managed to gasp out "Yes, with pleasure." and went before their Majesties up the garden path. Before they could reach the door their way was barred by another woman with a baby who put out her hand. The Queen laughed and looked round. The King nodded to her, laughing as well, and they both shook the importunate baby's hand.

"What a nicce room," the Queen said, and turning to Mr. Morris, asked "Would this be called a cottage."

"Well, it has five rooms," Mr. Morris answered, "but they do call them cottages."

"Fine children," the King commented, "very healthy and bonny. What's your name?" he asked the little girl of two, tapping her check.

"Her name's Edna, your Majesty," Mr. Morris replied.

"Well, Edna," said his Majesty, won't you look at me?" for the child was now hiding her face against her father's coat. "Is this your pussy?" the King asked, still trying to make friends and picking up a little black-and-white kitten which was rubbing itself against his leg. Still Edna was too shy to say anything or even to look up, so the King put the kitten on the table and looked into the kitchen, much entertained by the anxiety with which Edna seized her kitten as soon as his back was turned.

The Queen looked at the baby with motherly interest. "She is all right for six weeks," she said; "don't you think so?" It appeared that her name was to be Freda, but she has not yet been christened, so it is pretty certain to be Mary now.

"Are these all?" the Queen said to Mrs. Morris.

"No: there's a girl of five. She's out with the school children singing up the road."

"I expect you find it about as much as you can manage to look after the house and the children," the Queen suggested.

"Nay, we've got friends staying for the week-end," Mrs. Morris answered.

"You'll have plenty to do," the Queen said: "we musn't keep you any longer. Good-bye."

"Good-bye," the King said, shook hands, tapped Edna's cheek again, and so the royal visitors took their leave.

WELCOME BY BABIES.

Of other incidents during the day there were very few. At Atherton there was a stand full of mothers with infants in arms under a placard. "Atherton Babies' Welcome." The Queen leaned forward to look at them and turned her head, looking back after the car had passed. At Eccles the King crossed the road to talk to three very old men, veterans of the Crimea and the Indian Mutiny. "It's very good of your Majesty to take notice of your grand-mother's old soldiers," said one of them, Daniel Norwood. His voice was so weak that he could hardly be heard, but the King bent down and put his ear close to the old fellow's lips. "Very glad to see you," he said, very glad, indeed."

POISONED BY VERONAL.

LONDON BARRISTER'S DEATH.

An inquest was held at Marylebone on Saturday 12th July, on William Ernest Hollams, aged 39 years, a barrister, lately of Sussex-gardens, Hyde Park.

Mr. Frederick William Hollams, barrister, father of the deceased barrister, of Tonbridge, Kent, stated that his son had been very much overworked for a year, his practice having largely increased. He was of a highly strung, nervous disposition, and worried a great deal. Witness did not think he had any financial trouble, says the "Daily Telegraph."

The widow stated that the deceased had enjoyed excellent health, and she never thought that he took narcotics. He seemed drowsy during the whole of Sunday, and on Monday had no dinner. Later he became excited, and went to his club about ten o'clock. Witness heard him return about four o'clock the next morning and spoke to him. He replied in a very strange manner, and she afterwards heard him snoring very heavily. He did not get up at his usual time next morning, and as witness failed to arouse him, she sent for a doctor. Medical men were in attendance until Friday, when death took place.

Evidence of a porter at the United Universities Club showed that on Monday evening Mr. Hollams left the club at about eight or nine o'clock.

Mr. John Hollams, uncle of the deceased man, of Southampton, said he sent him a cheque for £150 as a loan, and received a letter, dated Monday, thanking him very much.

Medical evidence was given, showing that death was due to coma, following veronal poisoning, a very large dose of which had been taken.

The jury returned a verdict of death from misadventure.

LEARNED WOMEN AS WIVES.

DEGREES AND SCARLET FEVER.

The "folly of educating women," which Dr. M. S. Pembrey, of Guy's Hospital, took as the text of an article in the new number of "Science Progress" receives unqualified support from a number of London physicians, says the "Daily Mail."

"From the purely physical standpoint," one of them stated, "the woman who has not dissipated her mental energies in the first years of her adult life by close and confining study is apt to be greatly superior to her more learned sister. According to the present theory of advanced education for women, however, just those years when she is ripening into her prime must be devoted to close steady and competitive examinations. It is within the experience of most physicians that where a woman is versed in the "ologies" or has the letters of some learned degrees tacked on to her name, her children rarely enjoy that tender motherly care and close personal supervision which mean so much for their welfare."

Another physician, connected with one of the great children's hospitals, told how he was asked by a woman colleague who was engaged in advanced research work in the bacteriological laboratory to prescribe for her ailing child. "I found that the 'slight ailment' which had not caused the mother the least anxiety was an attack of scarlet fever," he said, "and it had practically run its course by the time I was called in." If the child had not had such a learned parent but a little more of the ordinary unschooled mother's care, it would not have had to undergo the risks of such an attack unrecognised and untreated."

CHILDREN *make faces when you suggest castor oil or pills. No wonder. So would you. Why not give them Kasagra, the palatable laxative? So good, they'll want more.*

PHILISTINISM IN ENGLAND.

MR. BERNARD SHAW'S STRICTURES

The following letter from Mr. Bernard Shaw to Mr. W. B. Yeats was read at the Royal Court Theatre, in mail week, at the performance of "The Showing Up of Blanco Posnet," given by the Irish Players for the benefit of the Dublin Municipal Art Gallery:

"My dear Yeats—The speech from me which has been promised to the committee's guests this afternoon will not be delivered. I can only beg the audience to bear this bitter disappointment with fortitude, and not to blame me for it. It is not my fault; it is that of the English nation, which has just enthusiastically given a huge sum of money to buy the Crystal Palace for the sake of the Cup Finals, to which it is consecrated in all English hearts, but absolutely refuses to endow a national theatre. What a contrast with our own country! In Ireland we have a national theatre, a national drama, and a national school of acting; and the only danger that threatens it is the success of its seasons at the Court Theatre in London, where the Englih pick up the crumbs that fall from our Irish table instead of making bread for themselves. More astonishing still in England, our Irish actors devote themselves to securing for their country a great collection of pictures, showing themselves thereby artists and citizens and Irishmen and Irishwomen in the widest sense, and not mere professionals, as the English phrase goes. Can you conceive the actors of London buying a picture for the National Gallery? Can you imagine their indignation if they were called citizens, their bewilderment if they were called Englishmen and Englishwomen, cut off as they are by the ignorant Philistinism of our governing classes from all hope of any nobler public recognition than that of the box-office?

"You may ask me what has all this to do with my not turning up to-day to make my speech. Well, it has a great deal to do with it. A meeting of the Executive Committee of the Shakespeare Memorial National Theatre has been called for three o'clock this afternoon, to settle business of no importance except to the few who have sense enough to understand its importance. They are so few, in fact, that if I stay away there may be no committee. But I am bound to be present in any case, as I have to make a proposal to add to the scheme of a National Theatre and memorial to Shakespeare, a football ground and racecourse. I believe that if this proposal be adopted we shall get the half-million we require quite easily. Until then England will have to get on as best she can wth the help of an occasional visit from our Irish players, with whom I am extremely proud to be associated this afternoon in a play which English actors and managers are not allowed to perform. If the band would here strike up Rule Britannia it would form an appropriate end to this letter.

WIRELESS RIVALS.

ATLANTIC TESTS.

Mr. Samuel said in Parliament on July 14 that representatives of the Goldschmidt wireless system accepted an invitation to demonstrate the working of the system, but only over a distance of 382 nautical miles, between Hanover and Slough. The demonstrators did not succeed in transmitting any intelligible communication of any kind. (Ministerial laughter.) On seeing the paragraphs recently sent to the Press to the effect that the company had established communication between Hanover and Tuckerton, in the United States, he at once asked the company to allow the dmonstrations to be witnessed by officials of the Post Office and Admiralty, but the company had replied that they were not in a position to give any demonstratons until the first week in August.

In the circumstances, Mr. Samuel said, says the "Daily Mail," he did not propose to invite tenders for the work, as it would involve a delay of at least another nine months. However, under certain conditions, the erection of the second three stations of the imperial chain would be transfered from the original contractors to any others whose system within the next few months might be proved to be more efficient or economical.

The Marconi system is on the "spark" principle, which radiates waves through space. These waves are "damped" in character; that is multitudes of short sets of waves, exactly alike, are generated, and as each wave fades out it is followed by another at a short interval. In the Poulsen and Goldschmidt systems the waves are continuous, or "undamped." They are graphically represented by an endless zig-zag, maintaining the same conformation throughout.

In the Poulsen system a special form of arc lamp is used, burning in an atmosphere of hydrogen or coal gas, the arc oscillating between the poles of the lamp (which is placed in a strong magnetic field), many thousands of times a second, and giving rise to ether waves which travel at an incredible speed, and are detected and interpreted by the proper apparatus at the receiving station.

In the Goldschmidt system electric high frequency currents are generated directly by means of a specially constructed dynamo, and all the energy from the generator is transmitted direct to the aerial and radiated into space. The theory is ideal, from the economical point of view, and it is claimed that the difficulties due to the necessarily delicate construction of the generator have been overcome.

[illegible] FEW COOKS.

[illegible]ORANT MASTERS AND MISTRESSES.

LOW ENGLISH STANDARD OF TASTE.

One reason why there are too few cooks in England in the opinion of a chef of great experience, who is principal instructor of a cookery school, is that there are too few people who know what good cooking is and appreciate it when they see it, says the "Daily Mail."

"It is appalling," he said, "to see the kind of thing that quite well-to-do people are content to eat simply because they do not know any better. Sometimes people who are giving a dinner party will come to this institution and buy one of the special dishes that have been prepared as part of the day's instruction. In such cases sometimes the pupil who has prepared the dish will take it to the house and see what the domestic cook does with it, and in this way, I assure you, some terrible tragedies come to my knowledge.

A SAUCE ATROCITY.

"For instance, a little while ago a lady purchased a chicken prepared for a mayonnaise. The boy, who was a very intelligent pupil and had cooked the chicken perfectly, took it to the house and waited to see how the cook prepared the mayonnaise sauce, which, of course, needed to be freshly made. He had the mortification of seeing his beautiful dish wasted by an atrocity of a sauce. The poor woman used enough yokes of eggs in making it for an entire bottle of oil, with the result that the sauce was all sloppy. That was the way she always made mayonnaise sauce, she said, when he offered a suggestion, and that was the way the family liked it, and sure enough a day or two later, when the lady came here again, she said the mayonnaise was delicious!

"That same cook, the boy observed, did not even know how to make a simple white sauce. It was tragic, and the tragedy was that her mistress believed her to be a really good cook. The cooks are ignorant, and so many of their mistresses do not know how to instruct them.

FEW MATERIALS.

"Then again the range of materials used to provide the average English table is lamentably small. Beef, mutton, lamb, chicken, game, ordinary fish, potatoes, peas, and beans are almost the only materials they know about. No wonder their range of selection is so limited. Where a lady has herself been through a cookery course the cook will be better, but few ladies learn very much who have been through a course. The men know no more than their wives. You may see tragedies in middle-class restaurants that pass unnoticed. People will eat them and think them nice, and you have only to go down to the City and see the kind of dish that business people will order for lunch to recognise how low is the standard of taste.

EDUCATE THE MISTRESSES.

"The first step towards educating the cooks must be the education of the masters and mistresses. If ladies knew what good cooking meant they would treat their cooks with greater consideration and appreciation, so that there would be more inducement to intelligent girls to qualify themselves for the work."

PARLIAMENT OF WOMEN.

100,000 MEMBERS OF A FEMININE "REPUBLIC."

The Paris correspondent of the "Daily Mail," wired on July 11:—

The suggestion made in the "Daily Mail" that the supporters of women's suffrage might advance their cause by electing a woman's parliament of their own finds an interesting parallel in actual fact in the organisation of the "Women's Republic of America," which has sent a deputation of "senators" to attend a peace conference in Budapest.

This body, which has 100,000 members throughout the United States, elects women as State-Governors, senators, and members of Congress in a way exactly corresponding to the political framework of the United States. The "Congress" of the "Women's Republic" discusses Bills affecting women's interests precisely as if it possessed legislative powers.

The head of the deputation now in Paris is Dr. Belva, Lockwood, a woman lawyer, who in 1884 stood as a candidate for the Presidency on the nomination of the "Equal Rights Party." Dr. Lockwood explained today that the chief aim of the "Women's Republic" movement is to organise women all over the world into a vast federation against war.

"I believe that the reproduction by the women of America of the forms of Governmental institutions has hastened the granting of the franchise to women," she said. "Illinois, which admitted women to vote the other day, is the tenth State in the Union to grant the vote to women."

Dr. Lockwood and her supporters strongly disapprove of militant methods. They say that in America, at any rate, they have no need of them.

When other remedies fail to cure that headache, here's the cure. Stearns' Headache Cure, headache gone in a few minutes.

R. L. STEVENSON'S NURSE.

ANGEL OF HIS INFANT LIFE.

For the long nights you lay awake and watched for my unworthy sake,
For your most comfortable hand, that led me through the uneven land,
For all the story books you read,
For all the pains you comforted,
For all you pitied, all you bore,
In sad and happy days of yore,
My second mother, my first wife,
The angel of my infant life.
From the sick child now well and old,
Take, Nurse, the little book you hold.

So wrote Robert Louis Stevenson of his nurse "Cummy," Alison Cunningham, whose death is reported in her 92nd year.

In a memoir of Miss Cunningham in the "Scotsman," Lord Guthrie says:—

"When at Swanton she ran rather than walked, as she visited her old haunts, pointing out the five-fingered ivy which Mrs. Stevenson planted, and the site of the henhouse, dear to all Stevensonians as the hiding-place of St. Ives, the escaped French prisoner; dear also, according to Cummy, to Mr. Stevenson, sen., who asserted that, when all was told, every Swanston egg cost him 6d.; and the quarry garden, where Louis loved to write and dream, and the spot where, under a tombstone with a Latin inscription, he buried his dog Coolin, who died in a fight with a collie twice his own size, which Louis consolingly wrote to her was 'what he would have chosen for military glory, and more in his line than the domestic virtues.'"

PIRATES AND SMUGGLERS.

Her eyes never lost their gleam, and she had a hearty laugh. Her voice was strong, and her memory wonderfully accurate.

Her wits remained as nimble and her manner as vivacious as in the days, some sixty years ago, when she stored "Tusitala's" child mind with Scripture passages, tales of Bible heroes, stories of Scots reformers and Covenanters, and eglends of pirates and smugglers, witches, and fairies.

She used to tell with a twinkle in her eye how shocked she was or tried to be when Louis asserted that she, a strong Calvinist and a strict Free Church Presbyterian, was responsible for his love of the theatre.

While his name was still unknown in public and private he wrote to her:—

Do not suppose, Cummy, that I shall ever forget those long, bitter nights, when I coughed and coughed, and was so unhappy, and you were so patient and loving with a poor, sick child. Indeed, Cummy, I wish I might become a man worth taing of, if it were only that you should not have thrown away your pains.

This passage occurs in the earliest of the series of letters given by her to me years ago. These unique human documents will, I hope, be permanently preserved in Swkanston Cottage, which he has so lovingly described in Chapter VII. of his "St. Ives," and in which he spent with her and his parents twelve summers, from 1867 to 1880.

He was sixteen when the first letter was written, and the last of the series, dated from Samoa, full of high spirits and plans for future work, was written within a month of his death.

PHYSICAL CULTURE AND SONGS.

Mesdames Alice R. James and Rodolfa Lhombino gave an interesting demonstration of pupils' work at Swedish Hall, Harcourt-street, on July 16, says the "Pall Mall Gazette." The former, who has developed the Northfield system of physical culture in the service of "health, strength, and grace," maintains quite correctly that the expression of the emotions through bodily gesture is the sovereign means of preserving a healthy mind in a healthy body. This is, indeed, no more than the Greek theory of the "katharsis" applied to physical culture. Incidentally, too, she condemns the use of corsets, claiming that the corresponding muscles can be trained to form a natural support and secure an upright carriage. Charming examples of rhythmic movements based on these principles were given by Mme. James's pupils, including "Cymbal Dances" and "Ball Play." The crowning event, however, was a solo display illustrating Nevin's "Rosary." This was most gracefully done by a young pupil who is training for the profession, and the accompaniment of women's voices in the choral arrangement of the song showed how admirably adapted part-singing is to be danced to.

Mme. Lhombino's vocal pupils, who combined for this purpose, were also heard singly during the evening to excellent purpose. They included Miss Olive Meyer, Mrs. Dobie, Miss Dolly Whittall, Miss Ethel Meyer, Miss Sylvia Altman, and Miss Sylvia Grimwood. Miss Whittall secured a recall with a song of Haydn Wood's and Miss Altman, who has a good contralto, sang Schubert's song "To Music" in promising style.

OXYPATHY

The Modern Drugless Method for Preventing and Mastering with

OXYGEN,

almost all Ailments and Diseases of Man, Woman, and Child Regardless of Kind, Cause, Severity, Duration, or Failures of Former Treatments.

The Efficiency of the OXYPATHOR IS REALLY MARVELLOUS.

The number of cures effected with, and the benefit constantly derived from the use of this little wonder-working Instrument is really amazing; its success is unparalleled in the History of Medical Science. Oxypathy is gaining fame in India as rapidly as it is in every country throughout the world. Oxypathors have been purchased and are now used by Physicians, Hospitals, Scientists, Maharajahs, Military and Civil Officials, Members of the Bar, also Ladies and Gentlemen of all stations in life without having any medical knowledge. No experience or medical knowledge is required. The instrument is very simple and can be used by anyone. There is nothing cumbersome, nothing dangerous, no pain, and almost no sensation. It can be used by and on any woman or child of the most delicate health.

ANOTHER HOSPITAL REPORT.

Extracts of two letters received from Dr. Mebha Dewan Chanda, Surgeon.

Loharu State Hospital, dated July 5th and July, 16th 1913.

DEAR DR. KATZ:—

I was glad to receive the OXYPATHOR a few weeks ago. Since that time, I was busy in applying it on patients of different diseases, Constitutionally as well as Locally. Its effects under Local applications in sudden emergenc es is really wonderful, although there does not seem to be any special sensation, which is surprising. Ice is unobtainable here but I have often used cold water instead of ice for Local Treatments.

In reality, this is the most wonderful machine I have ever known of.

I am giving you a list of some of the case successfully treated with the OXYPATHOR, but in addition to this, it has also produced a great effect on a female aged 40 years, who was suffering with many ailments, and was rather in a serious condition. She was bleeding very much from her nose for almost two days. I tried everything without success, until I finally applied the OXYPATHOR under Constitutional Treatment, and after one hour the bleeding was stopped. I then kept the OXYPATHOR applied to her Abdomen for some hours, and when her pains disappeared she absolutely refused to allow me to take off the machine. At last I took it off in the morning, by which time she felt and appeared as if she was thoroughly cured.

Amongst the other patients, who have been successfully treated, was a male patient aged 45 years, who was suffering with Rheumatism, but he was relieved by the OXYPATHOR under one Local and one Constitutional Treatment.

Another male patient aged 50 years, suffering from Lumbago, was successfully cured under Local Treatments.

Another male patient, aged 18 years, who was suffering with Neuralgia of the neck has also been cured. His neck became very stiff, he had severe pains on his back, and he could not turn his face either side. This case was perfectly cured under Local Treatments.

Another female patient, aged 18 years, who was suffering with a severe cough, was completely cured under Constitutional Treatments in three days.

Another female patient, aged 35 years, who was suffering from Pharyngitis, was also marvellously cured under Local Treatments.

Another lady patient, aged 45 years, suffering with several ailments, was cured in but a few days.

Another male patient, aged 18 years, who was suffering with pains in all his limbs, and a terrible itching sensation all over his body, and who has been only treated a few times, has also been wonderfully relieved.

Another young patient, aged 18 years, whose body was swollen in many places, has been entirely cured.

Another patient, aged 25, has been cured of Neuritis under Local and Constitutional Treatments.

Another patient, aged 18, suffering from fever and severe pains under the right Apex, was completely cured under Local Treatments.

Another patient, aged 22, suffering with Lumbago, was eventually completely cured.

Still another patient, aged 55, suffering from Asthma was also completely cured.

One old man, aged 60, who was suffering with earache in both ears, so severe, that he could not rest. He was completely cured under this treatment, and was exceptionally grateful, inasmuch as the pains in his ears had continued for over three months.

Another case of Dysentery and two cases of Diarrhœa have also been cured, but having been very busy at that time, I did not take a complete history of these cases.

As to myself, one day while treating patients, I was suddenly attacked with severe pains all over my body. I applied the OXYPATHOR on myself under Local Treatment, and was really amazed at the quickness of the results; the pains disppeared as if by magic.

I have a whole lot of more work before me, and you can rest assured that I will always rely upon the OXYPATHOR, and submit to you the results from time to time, and I certainly have no objection in your publishing same.

I beg to remain,
Faithfully yours,
(Signed) DR. MEBHA DEWAN CHANDA,
Surgeon, Loharu State Hospital,
LOHARU.

The orlginal letters and report of the above cases can be seen at the Offices of our Institute, Government Place, East, CALCUTTA.

GUARD THE HEALTH OF THE WHOLE FAMILY.

TREAT AND CURE YOURSELF AND YOUR FAMILY IN THE PRIVACY OF YOUR OWN HOME WITH NATURE'S MOST VALUABLE AND EFFICIENT AGENT—OXYGEN.

BECOME MASTER of the health of yourself and your family. You can—with an OXYPATHOR.

The OXYPATHOR is a Disease Destroyer, a single device which utilizes the OXYGEN of the air for the cure of disease by blood aeration.

The OXYPATHOR will serve the entire family, one at a time. It never loses its force through usage; it always remains the same.

What the body needs most is not costly prescriptions nor dangerous and poisonous drugs, but more OXYGEN—OXYGEN in sufficient quantity to purify the system by eliminating the gases, acids, and poisons upon which disease feeds and thrives. The OXYPATHOR supplies the need. It pours a generous stream of OXYGEN into the blood, freeing the body from all disease-breeding impurities.

If you own an OXYPATHOR you can prevent and cure disease at will, not with drugs or medicines but with your OXYPATHOR. No diagnosis is necessary with the OXYPATHOR—simply adjust two small clasps, and you are immediately put on the road to recovery.

In short, the OXYPATHOR gives a sick person the best chance of recovery of anything the worl has thus far evolved.

OXYGEN deficiency is the reason for so much disease, suffering and needless mortality.

OXYPATHY teaches you the art of curing yourself or any member of your family in the privacy of your own home, without drugs, medicines, or surgical operations. Apply it to your body's needs when sick or ailing and regain and maintain good health—PERFECT HEALTH.

DRUGLESS—PAINLESS—HARMLESS.

No man or woman has the moral right to be discouraged. There is something like an endless chain about the medical drug method of treating illness. With the OXYPATHOR there is no "perhaps one more bottle will help you" after you have already taken ten or twenty. No drugs—no medicines—none are required. The OXYPATHOR makes you independent of drugs for ever.

NATURE NEVER GIVES UP A CASE. The forces of Nature which created and sustained you all these years are able to restore you to perfect health. Are not the laws of Nature more powerful, more health-giving, than the drug store concoctions consumed by you? OXYGEN—the essence of life is what NATURE demands. The OXYPATHOR will supply it to you in abundance.

OXYPATHY is the link between Nature and man. It makes available in intensified form, Nature's health restorer—OXYGEN.

The OXYPATHOR fights Nature with Nature's most potent weapon—OXYGEN—it must win in the end.

The OXYPATHOR is an immediate, perfect, and harmless Home Treatment. Always available—ever effective—never injurious. Adapted for man, woman, or child of any age and of the most delicate health.

We invite your personal investigation. Consultation either personally or by letter, interesting literature on the subject of Oxygen, Oxypathy, and the Drug Evil will be given or sent Free. Correspondence strictly confidential.

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Under the Personal Management of DR. JOHN JACOB KATZ

SPORTING NEWS

FOOTBALL IN BOMBAY.

THE HARWOOD LEAGUE.

G. I. P. RY. 4: B. A. C. 0.

Though a heavy shower fell shortly before yesterday's game, the weather was fine for the actual play and no harm done to the ground if the ball was inclined to be slippery. The Railway on recent form were expected to win, but not by as decisive a margin as 4—0, which was by no means an exaggerated estimate of the teams' respective strength. On the one side, the winners worked better than before and on the other the losers played as disjointedly as they could have.

For the Railway, the forwards combined well, Ridley an unselfish and calculating centre with Paterson shewing dash and Alcock on the left wing centreing admirably. Muir was conspicuous amongst a good set of halves who did much to relieve the backs. This was needed as the latter were none too safe, though they gave Dawson, a new comer this season in goal who has not been seen out for some considerable time, practically nothing to do.

The Athletic forwards were very poor with no combination. A. Rockley put in many good runs, but is selfish and does not keep his place. Templeton is better forward than half and the backs were weak with the old fault, mentioned before, of too often taking the man instead of the ball. In fairness to Walker, it must be said that he had but little chance with any of the shots that scored.

With one shot, the Athletic were on the defensive but Butt cleared and play was for some time in mid-field. Robinson came in after ten minutes and was mainly responsible for a good B. A. C. rush, the shot however going over. A fast run to the other end saw Walker tip over a good one from Macdonald. This and another corner did no good, a long shot by Alcock cleared as Walker was charged over. A minute later, the ball came in well placed from the right. Ridley and Macdonald got on near the goal mouth and the latter gave the custodian no chance. Carroll put in an useful run and gave to A. Rockley, who got well up, but kicking too hard gave Eagle a chance of clearing. The Railway then attacked again from left to right, a centre by Jackson across goal going begging. Driven back Muir was forced to concede a corner when hard pressed by A. Rockley and Robinson and a shot by the former went wide. From the kick out, Ridley gave Macdonald a good opening but the shot was bad. A free just out of the penalty area saw Walker save well a hard drive by Ridley. This latter next lobbed up accurately, Walker holding just under the bar as Macdonald and Jackson rushed. The latter got it away and through, but was pulled up for off-side. Another close shave was when A. Rockley got near the G. I. P. goal, Eagle just getting there to a hard shot. A centre by F. Rockley was cleared by Muir as half time arrived.

G. I. P. RAILWAY ..... 1 goal.
BOMBAY ATHLETIC ..... nil.

From the restart, the G. I. P. pressed till Templeton sent A. Rockley away and he Carroll, who returned only for Brewin to shoot feebly. Templeton then lobbed up well to A. Rockley, but he shot high over. A misunderstanding between the Athletic backs saw Alcock send in to Paterson, who got right up but shot wide, Alcock saved it from going behind then Ridley sent across the goal mouth, Jackson returned it and Paterson put in easily at close range. Half a minute later they were up again on the left, a good centre went to Paterson and he scored again. For a time the Athletic were up on the right, then Alcock brought it back and gave into Macdonald. He passed in neatly to Paterson, who had only Walker to beat, and did it smartly. Back at once, Alcock was lucky not to be given off-side, a very fine shot going just across the goal from wing. They kept the pressure up, F. Rockley relieving twice and Bamber guilty of "hands," from which three shots were charged down. Alcock put in a long run the other way, "foul" saw A. Rockley take it back only for his brother to be off-side. Jackson then twice robbed Scheeltz and the Railway pressed hard but could not get another. A. Rockley put in a long run, but sent behind, full time leaving the score:—

G. I. P. RAILWAY ..... 4 goals.
BOMBAY ATHLETIC ..... nil.

The teams were:—

Bombay Athletic:—Walker (goal); Belton and Butt (backs); Knight H. Templeton and Schultz (halves); F Rockley, T. Brewin, A. Rockley Robinson, and Carrol, (forwards.)

G. I. P. Railway:—Dawson (goal); Eagle and Peel (backs); Bamber, Muir and Bryan (halves); Jackson, Paterson, Ridley, Macdonald and Alcock (forwards).

Referee:—Sgt. Skinner.

This is the last League game before the Tournament starts.

ALL-INDI RUGBY TOURNAMENT.

CHUTTER MUNZIL BEATEN.

[Associated Press.]

LUCKNOW, August 6.

There was a very poor attendance to witness to-day's game in the All-India Rugby Tournament, in which the East Yorks from Fyzabad met the Chutter Munzil Team. The latter team lacked combination and were eventually beaten by eleven points to three.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA MUD SPORTS.

A SUCCESSFUL OPENING.

After three postponements, it was at last possible to hold the programme arranged for the first of the weekly meetings run annually by the Bombay Gymkhana. Fortunately, the rain which fell at about 5 p.m. stopped in good time, and though the going was on the heavy side there were no falls. There was quite a fair attendance, some kept away by the doubts whether the ground would be dry enough, and a most entertaining afternoon was spent.

The Tent Pegging opened the meeting, and the form generally was rather indifferent. Webster won this with a good deal to spare as he went at the pegs well, as necessary where there are double pegs, took both the first time and only dropped one the second. Savile's first run was good though one of the pegs dropped, but missed the second.

Jumping was quite good, and it must have been a close thing between Allen and Webster. The former's was perhaps the more showy as he cleared the jumps very clean, but the style of the latter's was the more taking. Allen's was also useful, but landed on all fours and is not likely to prove a safe conveyance over a country.

A highly amusing event was the scramble in the musical chairs, especially where the horses were chary about trusting a game they did not understand. As each competitor had to hold his horse as he made for his seat, it may be realised how tantalising were the animals who refused to venture near the chairs. Stranger and Brownrigg were left into the last, the former eventually winning.

Another exciting item was the Crawford Market Stakes, in which the ladies took no small part. The bustle of carrying out orders spelt quite a deal of confusion and interest. Brownrigg was actually first home by about six lengths, but his basket was wrongly filled and the first place went to Mrs. Brooke and Stranger.

Finally the Scurry, ponies taking full advantage of their 25 yards start from the horses as they took first and third places. It was a good race, Stranger getting away in front and keeping there by just over a length. For second place it was much closer Capt. Brownrigg being there till just on the post where his pony threw up his head at the whip and was pipped by Major Novis.

Everything went as smoothly as the supervision of Capt. Brownrigg and Mr. Webster as Joint Honorary Secretaries deserved, and we may safely look to many more such sporting afternoons.

The results were as follows:—

Tent Pegging.

Mr. J. R. Webster	1
Mr. L. Savile	2

Trotting Race.—Ladies.

Mrs. Sandford	1
Mrs. Hughes	2

Individual Jumping.—Horses.

Mr. H. G. Allen	1
Mr. J. R. Webster	2

Musical Chairs.—Chairs, in number one less than the competitors, are placed in a circle, with Band in the centre. On the Band stopping, competitors dismounted and, holding their mounts, sat in chairs. One, as usual, left out each time.

Mr. R. H. Stranger	1
Capt. H. Brownrigg	2

Crawford Market Stakes.—(Ladies' Nomination). Men carrying baskets and order lists ride the course including the fence, and after handing their horses to syces, delivered baskets to partners. They retained order lists and called out their orders to partners. The ladies carried out orders and returned baskets loaded to their partners, who returned over fence and course. First home with basket correctly filled to win.

Mrs. Brooke and Mr. Stranger.

Scurry.

Mr. R. H. Stranger (25 *yards*)	1
Major Novis	2
Capt Brownrigg (25 *yards*)	3

Eight ran (three ponies and five horses). Ponies 14.2 and under 25 yards starts.

The programme for next week, W. P., is as follows:—

No. 1.—Tent-Pegging for Horses. Double Pegs, marks for style and pace.

No. 2.—Tilting the Ring.

No. 3.—Half Section Jumping, Horses and Ponies, marks for dressing and style.

No. 4.—Polo Ball Race.

No. 5.—Running the Gauntlet. (Nomination event) men will ride over hurdle and ladies will throw chalked tennis balls at them. Men must wear dark coats and the one with the least chalk marks on to be the winner.

No. 6.—Scurry. Distance Handicap.

ACTRESS'S GYMNASTICS.

People wondered how a well-known French actress kept fit, slim, and graceful, in spite of advancing years They now know her secret, says a Paris Correspondent. Every morning, before waking her mistress, the lady's maid takes a score of sheets of paper and tears them up into little pieces which she scatters all over her bedroom. The actress gets up and picks up each scrap of paper one by one from the floor. By the time she has finished she has gone through a splendid half-hour of flexions of the body.

POONA AND KIRKEE HOUNDS.

(From our Correspondent.)

TUESDAY, August 6.

The usual Tuesday field of between thirty and forty met the Master at Yerowda this morning, at 6-30 a.m. amongst the ladies present were Lady Barrett, Mrs. Morris, Mrs. Meyer, Miss Cahill and Miss Couchman: amongst the men were the Hon'ble Mr. Claude Hill, Colonel Perkins, Colonel Daunt, Major Barton, Captain Vaughan, Captain Sarson, Captain Lawrence, and Mr. Knowles. Moving off round the gaol enclosure the Master took us in a north-westerly direction across the Lohogaon Road, through the main Kalas nullah and on into the right hand one of the three nullahs running from Kalas towards the Sister Hills. He drew this right up to its head; then swung round left handed, and came down along the eastern slopes of the centre nullah. It was not, however, till we reached the junction of the centre and left hand nullahs that hounds picked up a line. This I fancy was the line of a jack and that we changed later on to that of a fox. It certainly was a fox that we eventually lost near the Eastern Sister. Heading north-west across the nullah hounds took us on to the ridge between the centre and left hand nullahs, and followed it for half a mile. Then they ran across the western nullah left-handed and continued along this line till we were quite close to the Alandi Road, a little north of the 7th milestone. Running parallel to the road for quarter of a mile they then swung away right handed in the direction of the Eastern Sister. There had been one or two slight checks hereabouts and I cannot but think we were now hunting a fox. The fox set his mask straight for the Eastern Sister and gained his point, taking us en route across the head of all the three nullahs. Methinks the whips are now unpleasantly well acquainted with both the Sister Hills. Mr. Wilson, and Mr. Peelbles were eyeing each other askance as we drew near to the Hill, and both seemed somewhat relieved when the Master turned away. On horse-back or afoot it must be a very unpleasant climb. This was quite a nice little hunt of about two and a half miles.

The Master then took us down the western slopes of the centre nullah and drawing through a Khet, again at the junction of the western and centre nullahs, hounds got on the line of a jack. Whether this was our original jack which had doubled back, it is impossible to say definitely; but it seems quite probable. He was a very poor specimen, however, and only lasted half a mile. He headed up the centre nullah and was killed in it, about a mile due west of Dhanori. The Master then turned westwards and crossed the Alandi Road, about mid-way between the 7th and 8th milestones. A furlong beyond the road we struck a nullah running south-west and followed it down to the Old Bombay Road. Just beyond it on a spur running southwards towards the river, hounds got on the line of a fox. Swinging round left handed in quarter of a mile, the fox had crossed the Old Bombay Road in a north-westerly direction and gained a patch of rocks on a knoll just east of the nullah down which we came and north of the Road. Driven thence, he ran southwards down the spur on which he was found. He broke across the road from the rocks a bare forty yards in front of hounds; and, again we saw how a fresh fox can leave hounds almost as if they were standing. At the end of half a mile he was nearly three hundred yards ahead.

After running left-handed across the spur the fox took us across a lush, grassy, nullah bed. Here a chinkara jumped up and it was curious to see that they both ran almost the same line over the next ridge. This they did in full view of the field. Hounds took no notice of the chink and kept to the line of the hunted fox. Swinging round left-handed we again crossed the Old Bombay Road, in a northerly direction; and just beyond it, the Master viewed the fox running north-west towards Bhosri. It was a regular ringing hunt however. Indeed, I am inclined to think there were a brace of foxes afoot. Near the beginning of the hunt when the chinkara got up and we were heading northwards, another fox was viewed moving parallel to the Old Bombay Road towards the patch of rocks where first of all our fox had doubled back. We passed quite close to this patch four times in the course of the hunt, and I believe that we changed foxes twice.

After taking us half a mile in the direction of Bhosri the fox again turned left-handed across the Old Bombay Road; gradually worked back eastwards on to it; followed it for a little; then turning northwards took us into the nullah running north-east in the direction of the Eastern Sister. Here hounds checked. Slowly they carried the line down the eastern slope of the nullah for about a furlong: then they lost it altogether.

This hunt lasted twenty-five minutes. The point was practically nil, but it must have been about four miles as hounds ran. Indeed, the diagram of the run forms a rough trefoil with the largest leaf lying south-east. The patch of rocks to which reference has been made comes in almost exactly where the stalk should be.

Only six people, Mrs. Meyer, Miss Cahill and four men, saw this hunt. The rest of the field had turned home earlier.

CRICKET.

ELPHINSTONE COLLEGE vs. ST. XAVIER'S COLLEGE.

A very interesting, if one-sided, match was played between the above Colleges on the Oval on Tuesday. The game was arranged purely to promote and foster the friendly feelings between old rivals, and so far as the social conditions were concerned, the whole affair was a conspicuous success. Students of both the Colleges fraternised with one another in the friendliest possible manner.

Play commenced punctually at 11-30 a.m. The Elphinstonians, winning the toss, elected to bat first, Madon and Masani being the first pair. An early downfall awaited them, Masani being caught when only 5 runs were registered, and Vijaykar immediately after. A stand of three quarters of an hour by Netscher and Madon was productive of only 15 runs when the former was bowled by a good length ball from Dongre.

Thereafter wickets fell in rapid succession and the innings closed for a meagre 32 runs; none of the batsmen played, the St. Xavier's bowling without any confidence, and Desai especially had them in difficulties the whole time. The Xavierites commenced their innings shortly before tiffin and had scored 47 for the loss of 2 wickets when the bell rang.

On resuming after lunch, the Elphinstonian bowlers, and more especially Mehta, met with considerable success. Indeed the latter has reason to be proud of himself, for besides coming out with an analysis of 7 wickets for 44 runs, he bowled Driver, the Parsee player, with a superb length ball which swerved in from the off. Thanks to such good bowling the St. Xavier's College were dismissed for 96 runs, which considering the excellent start, was not so formidable. Kapadia made top score with 33 runs, but was missed twice—his opponents failing to hold simple catches—and Dongre 19 played a very vigorous game before he was held by Netscher behind the wickets.

Poor as was their score in the first attempt, the Elphinstonians fared worse in their second innings. The Xavierites' bowling was perfect, their fielding keen as mustard, and the second knock of their opponents was merely a procession. The batsmen apparently suffered from nerves and played over-cautiously. The innings realised 19 runs only. The Xavierites thus won by an innings and 45 runs.

Scores:—

ELPHINSTONE COLLEGE.

First Innings.

H. M. Madon, c Gruthu b Desai, 1; T. A. Masani, c Gruthu b Dongre, 4; V. N. Vijaykar, c Shroff b Desai, 1; M. E. Netscher, b Dongre, 8; T. A. Madon, c Gruthu b Dongre, 0; R. D. Master, c Parekh b Desai, 0; S. B. Modi, c Driver b Dongre 1; N. B. Mehta, b Desai, 4; D. D. Umrigar, l-b-w Desai, 0; S. R. Desai, not out, 6; Todivala, b Dongre, 5; extras, 7; total, 32.

Desai 5 wickets for 8 runs.
Dongre 5 wickets for 17 runs.

Second Innings.

H. M. Madon, c Shroff b Desai, 0; T. A. Masani, run out, 1; V. N. Vijaykar, not out, 1; M. E. Netscher, b Desai, 3; T. A. Madon, b Desai, 0; R. D. Master, b Gruthru, 0; S. B. Modi, c Shaikh b Driver, 2; N. B. Mehta, c Dongre b Anklesaria, 1; D. D. Umrigar, c Gruthu b Driver, 5; S. R. Desai, b Gruthu, 5; Todiwalla b Driver, 0; extras, 1 total, 19.

Desai 3 wickets for 2 runs.
Gruthu 2 wickets for 3 runs.
Anklesaria 1 for 11.
College Driver 3 for 2.

ST. XAVIER'S.

N. S. Gruthu, run out, 7; F. M. Kapadia, b Mehta, 33; T. R. Parekh, b Mehta, 18; V. S. Dongre, c Netscher, b Umrigar, 19; D. D. Driver, b Mehta, 1; M. S. Gruthu, not out, 11; G. M. Shaikh, c Masani, b Mehta, 1; D. G. Desai, c Y. A. Madan, b Mehta, 1; K. N. Anklesaria b Mehta, 0; Ghandhi, c Y. A. Madan, b Mehta, 2; Shroff b Umrigar, 0; extras, 3; total, 96.

N. B. Mehta, 7 wickets for 44 runs.
Umrigar 2 wickets for 49 runs.

COUNTY CRICKET.

[Reuter's Telegram.]

LONDON, Aug. 5.

Warwickshire beat Worcestershire by seven wickets at Birmingham.

BILLIARDS.

MATCH AT THE SAILORS' HOME.

There was an exhibition game of billiards of 500 up kindly arranged by the Superintendent of the Home, between Mr. W. Young, for three years runner-up in the Bombay Amateur Billiard Championship, and Mr. Hormasjee Ardeshir, who, it is understood, is the Parsi billiard champion of Bombay.

The match was arranged for the entertainment of the Chief and 1st Class Petty officers of H. M. S. Philomel whose crew (numbering some 200 men) is at present berthed in the Home. The officers' room was crowded from the beginning to the end of the game, which resulted in a win for Mr. Hormasjee, by the narrow margin of 31 points. The winner made breaks of 28, 33, 32, 37, 31, and 24. Mr. Young although making the highest break of the evening, viz., 41, was obviously off colour, missing several easy openings.

On the conclusion of the game, the Chief Petty Officer thanked the players for so kindly giving them the opportunity of witnessing a really good game, and hoped they would again give them the same pleasure. Mr. Young, in replying, thanked those present for their appreciation of the efforts of himself and his opponent to entertain them, and hoped to arrange another match before the Philomel left Bombay.

KURLA SHOOTING CASE.

To the Editor, of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In your issue of yesterday, there appears a leaderette under the heading "Kurla Shooting Case," wherein you criticize the discretion used by the District Magistrate in allowing the case to be compounded and the plea of "Justification" put forward by me as representing Mr. Chant. I regret to say in the first place that your remarks had not a proper foundation for them. It is painful to find a certain statement made by me to the Court to have been sadly misrepresented to your readers. Words are ascribed to me as having been given expression to, which I did not and could not have used, and you base your own argument upon them. It certainly was not my argument that because Mr. Chant had been worried by pariah dogs to such an extent that to avoid them he had to swerve his car, therefore he was entitled to fire at them "without compunction." A more stupid and suicidal argument cannot be conceived. I distinctly stated that Mr. Chant had to fire at those furious village dogs for the protection and safety of himself and the other occupants of the car. The defence was that a fresh and dangerous situation had arisen by the attack of the dogs, which demanded the use of the pistols, and the pistol was fired as no one was visible about the place. I am afraid the phrase you wrongfully attribute to me "*fire—without compunction*" was sufficient, if used, to provoke a Court to refuse the permission applied for. Yours is the only paper which so misreports my statement and argument. Fair comment is certainly permissible provided there is no misrepresentation of facts.

Your criticism regarding the Magistrate's use of his discretion is again based on a misconception of the true facts of the case. For instance, you are perhaps not aware that the bullet that was extracted from the injured man's person was well indented, which made it clear, leaving no doubt whatever that it was a ricochetted one and considering the nature of the wound inflicted, the injured person must have been at a considerable distance away at an angle or possibly in a direction opposite to that in which the bullet was fired. Under the various circumstances of the case and the state of evidence, a continuation of the trial might fairly have resulted in its being found to be an accident. If with these prospects, as the case was compounded between the parties, the permission to compound was granted, the Court exercised a wise discretion. Even if negligence were admitted, under the particular circumstances of the case, it was pre-eminently one for a composition to be sanctioned.

You will appreciate that the possession of true facts and a little more care in obtaining them might have saved you the trouble of making undeserved comments.

I hope in due fairness, you will publish this letter in your paper.—Yours, etc.,

V. F. VICAJEE.

Kalbadevi, Bombay, August 6.

[We comment on this letter in our editorial columns.—Editor, "B. C."]

To the Editor of the "Chronicle."

Sir,—The Indian public are not a little surprised in following the line of defence adopted whenever the parties are so confronted as in the "Kurla Motor Outrage."

I do not like to express any opinion as regards the fact whether Mr. Wales acted rightly or not in allowing a case of such a nature to be compounded. Nor do I like to review the whole evidence. All these I leave to the judgment of my worthy readers.

Here I shall deal only with Mr. Vicaji's well-worded speech. Firstly, Mr. Vicaji says "Mr. Chant wished to make amends for whatever injuries the injured man might have sustained in a spirit of large-mindedness, large-heartedness and in a spirit of charity." May I ask, if Mr. Chant was really large-minded, large-hearted and charitable; how often he went to the hospital and subsequently to the complainant's place to inquire after his health. In order to brighten the above-mentioned qualities in Mr. Chant his counsel could not have overlooked the point if he had actually done so.

Secondly, Mr. Vicaji makes quite a novel statement which is not in the least corroborated by the evidence of Mr. Chant himself, Mrs. Chant and Mr. Bamber, viz. "There was another reason why he let off the pistol, and it was this, that on his journey up to Rabala he had some difficulty while passing along Kurla Road with these pariah dogs to such an extent that while swerving to avoid these dogs the car narrowly escaped being pitched into the ditch alongside the road." To the best of my knowledge up to now no motorist, no cyclist who visited Kurla in large numbers for a picnic or so to the Vihar tank, nor even the citizens of Kurla ever complained of this "difficulty." I have been staying in Kurla for a couple of years and never had any occasion to complain of the so-called "pariah dogs." It must be granted that occasionally village dogs follow a gharry, a motor-car or a cycle, but that only for a few paces; but such barking and baying from village dogs never necessitated my taking any steps for self-defence. I hope, Mr. Chant, large-hearted and large-minded as he is, will do the utmost in his power and will leave no stone unturned to extirpate Kurla of the pest of pariah dogs of which he alone complains.

Thirdly, Mr. Vicaji says, "Considering the time of the night he did not anticipate that he would find any person on the road." Well, it was clearly proved beyond any shadow of doubt, that the sad accident occurred at about 4-30 a.m. I may add for the information of my worthy readers that at this time many milkmen and other business-men leave Kurla for Bombay. Early morning trains take one full hour to go from Kurla to Bombay as may be seen from the local time-table. So a man wishing to reach Bombay even as late as 6 a.m. must be astir at 4-30 a.m. or even earlier. Even forgetting for a moment that the statement is, to say the least, not accurate, did ever a man of commonsense think it prudent to let go a pistol shot on a road having houses on both sides? I hope it will not be out of place to mention that a great majority of Bombay milkmen have of late their stables at Kurla to escape the rigour of the law which is enforced against them and to evade the strict supervision of the Bombay Municipality.

Fourthly, Mr. Vicaji says, "The statement made by the toll-house keeper was not quite accurate. It was quite absurd for a car returning to Bombay to pay the toll while passing this side of Bombay." Why, to the best of my belief, every car coming to Bombay from Thana has to pay toll-tax.

Fifthly, Mr. Vicaji continues, "The story of a rupee being thrown from the car to the toll-man at Sion was equally absurd." Can we know what motive the toll-man had to invent this fact? Half an hour immediately after the accident the sepoy sent by the Fojdar brought this news. Probably the toll-man would never have dreamt that in half-an-hour he would be questioned on this point so as to be prepared with his story.

Lastly, Mr. Vicaji says, "The toll-man's story that he had to run after the car was also ridiculous, as a motorist was not bound to pay the toll as his car was registered in Bombay." Quite true. But how was the toll-man to ascertain that a certain car passing the gate is registered in Bombay or not, unless and until he sees its number.— Yours, etc.,

"A CITIZEN OF KURLA."

August 5.

SOLDIER'S MAD ACT.

FIRING SHOTS IN HOWRAH WAITING ROOM.

[Associated Press.]

CALCUTTA, August 6.

Private Marshall of the Black Watch Regiment was arrested last evening at the Howrah railway station for having fired several shots into the ceiling of the waiting room. Before the arrest there was a fierce struggle between the police and Private Marshall, who was subsequently handed over to the Military authorities.

LATER.

An enquiry was held at Fort William to-day by the Adjutant of the Black Watch into the conduct of Private Marshall who created a sensation at Howrah Station on Tuesday by firing ball cartridges into the ceiling of the waiting room. The evidence of the Station Superintendent showed that there was no immediate danger to anybody but that considerable alarm was caused. The soldiers' explanation was that he desired to cause a sensation. No statement is obtainable as to the form that the punishment will take but the man will be dealt with by the Military authorities.

BENGAL HOUSE SEARCHES.

MYSTERIOUS LETTER SEIZED.

[Associated Press.]

CALCUTTA, Aug. 6.

Yesterday the police searched the house of Rajanimohun Basak, a muktear of Manikgunj in Dacca district. It appears that some students, one of whom was for some time at Madaripur, have been suspected of having connection with the persons arrested in the Madaripur political dacoity. Boxes, bedding and exercise books of students being minutely searched, a copy of the Gita, photo of Swami Vivekananda and some other articles were taken away. Nothing incriminating, it is understood, was found.

The same morning, another search was made in Faridpur in the house of Saroda Bhattacherjee, a pleader's clerk, where the police seized a letter written by a boy from Barisal to another boy belonging to the house, in which the former asked the latter to send "sweetmeats" for the success of a friend of his at the last Matriculation Examination.

FACTION FIGHT ON THE FRONTIER.

NO POLITICAL SIGNIFICANCE.

[Associated Press.]

SIMLA, August 6.

A Press communique states that on the 4th August a fight occurred between two factions of Afridis near the Jamrud Railway Station. Some bullets struck the fort and the Khyber Rifles lines, and a sepoy was slightly wounded in the leg. The two factions were ordered to stop firing in the direction of the fort and they complied. The Maliks of the two factions were summoned to the Court. On their return one of these Maliks was treacherously shot dead at close range by a member of the hostile faction, and fighting between the two factions became general, apparently in close proximity to the fort, for two sepoys who were bathing in the tank were accidentally shot deal and a third wounded. The Khyber Rifles thereupon stopped the fight and arrested several men of both factions. The affair appears to have been an ordinary trans-frontier tribal quarrel of no political significance.

NEW BIKANER COUNCIL.

SIR WILLIAM VINCENT TO ADVISE.

(From our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, August 6.

At the invitation of His Highness the Maharaja of Bikaner Sir William Vincent, Secretary to the Government of India, Legislative Department, will pay a short visit to the state in connection with the creation of a Legislative Council for the State. Sir William's advice will be invaluable in settling the details of the Bikaner Council.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(From our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, August 5.

The Government of India have sanctioned the special grant of 90 instead of 60 days' privilege leave to all British officers and subordinates eligible for privilege leave under military rules who were employed with the Mishmi and Dibang work parties between October 1913 and May 1913. No extra expense is to be caused to the State by the grant of this leave and the rules in respect of overstay of privilege leave will be applicable. The leave will be granted irrespective of the seasons of the year and must be taken before the 30th April 1915. This special privilege leave cannot be taken in conjunction with ordinary or accumulated privilege leave or leave on medical certificate, but it may be combined with leave on private affairs as laid down in paragraph 222 Army Regulations, India, Volume 2. It cancels any privilege leave due at the date the special leave is taken.

It is notified that the replacement of lost medals will in future be carried out by the Government of India, Army Department. All applications from officers and others should therefore be transmitted to the Secretary to the Government of India, Army Department, Simla, and not to the Mint Master, Calcutta or Bombay. The regulations will be amended in due course.

86TH CARNATIC COMMAND.

MADRAS, August 6.

In the 86th Carnatics Infantry, Major H. W. Heffernan is appointed officiating Commandant vice Lieut.-Colonel Mercer on leave.

Major B. C. Kauntze to be officiating Second-in-Command vice Major Heffernan appointed officiating Commandant.

Lieut. A. G. McCole to be officiating Double-Company Commander in addition to his own duties as Double-Company Officer vice Major Kauntze appointed officiating Second-in-Command.

HOME SECRETARIAT POSTING.

(From our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, August 6.

Mr. Booth Gravely, C. S., Burma, has been offered the Under-Secretaryship to the Government of India, Home Department, vice Mr. V. Dawson who is proceding Home on long leave, prior to reversion to Bengal.

I. G. OF HOSPITALS, ASSAM.

(From our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, August 6.

Major E. C. McLeod, I. M. S., will officiate as Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals in Assam as a temporary arrangement till Lieut.-Colonel Banatvala joins at Shillong.

DEATH OF MR. P. B. JIJIBHOY.

The death is announced of Mr. Pirojshaw Bomanji Jijibhoy, which occurred at his residence at Pedder Road on Wednesday morning. The deceased belonged to the well-known Muga family and was the grandson of the late Mr. Jijibhoy Dadabhoy Muga.

Mr. Jijibhoy learnt mechanical engineering in Europe and became the manager of the Gordon Mills which belonged to the late Sir Dinshaw petit, Bart., to whose daughter he was afterwards married. Subsequently he was appointed manager of the Sassoon Mills. He was a Justice of the Peace and a delegate of the Parsi Matrimonial Court. He was also a staunch Freemason and had risen to the high degree of Master of the Lodge to which he belonged.

A RUNAWAY HORSE.

Mr. Sorabji Limji Panday of Gowalia Tank Road, and four members of his family were being driven home in a 'shigram' on Tuesday night, when the horse took fright on the Kennedy Bridge. The animal bolted and ran into the trough near Nana's Chowkie. Mr. Newit, foreman of the Gowalia Tank Fire Brigade Station, who happened to be standing close by, ran up and seized the animal before it could get away. The coachman was thrown off his seat by the force of the impact, but escaped injury.

Mr. A. R. Anderson, Agent, Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway, has left for England on three months' leave. Captain C. L. Maguiac, R.E., will act in his place.

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All BUSINESS communications (Advertisements, change of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER and all remittance made payable to him.

Subscribers whose copies are delayed in delivery are requested to send the covers to the Manager, previously marking thereon the date of the paper enclosed therein.

All new Advertisements or changes of advertisements intended for insertion in the paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m. on the day before publication.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

Domestic Occurrence.

BIRTHS.

BARNETT.—At Rangoon, 20th July, the wife of C. G. Barnett, Executive Engineer, Delhi, of a son.

REID.—At Kinnara, Guildford, England, 21st July, the wife of Norman V Reid, o. a daughter.

PEARSEY.—On the 30th July, at Bangalore, the wife of T. N. Hearsey, Forest Department, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

LUNEL—SNELLEKSZ.—At Calcutta, 23rd July, at the Church of St. John the Evangelist, Upper Circular Road, by Rev. Father Van Muiken, S.J., Cecil Romer, son of the late Peter Arnold Lunel, of Ajmere, to Julia Leonora (Lena), eldest daughter of Robert Mackey and Kate Snellekse, of Bombay.

DEATHS.

BARCLAY.—21st July, at Kundah House, Ootacamund, John Bentinck Barclay, third son of the late Rev. John Charles and Ann Elizabeth Barclay, of Ootacamund, aged 56.

REINOLD.—On the 1st August, at Downton, Wiltshire, Edward Konrad Reinold, late P. W. D., Bombay, aged 68.

JEEJEEBHOY.—On the 6th August, Peerosha Bomanjee Jeejeebhoy, son-in-law to Sir D. M. Petit Bart.

PUBLIC ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Bombay Corporation, 3-40.

Bank of Bombay, Ordinary General Meeting, 4.

Mails for Seychelles, Lamu, Mombasa, Ibo, Chindi, Zanzibar, Quilimane, Mozambique, Beira and L. Marquis per steamer Pentacottan, will be closed at the General Post Office at 5 p.m. Correspondence for Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa, will also be forwarded by this steamer.

FRIDAY, August 8.

English Mail Steamer Caledonia due, 5 a.m.

SATURDAY, August 9.

Poona Second Extra Meeting.

MONDAY, August 11.

Mysore Spinning and Manufacturing Company, Ordinary General Meeting, Henshaw's Building, Bank Street, 3-30.

DAILY.

Excelsior Cinematograph, Novelty Theatre, 6-30 to 8; 8-30 to 9-30; and 10 to 11-30.

America—India Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7 to 8; 8-30 to 9-30; and 10 to 11 p.m.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

August 7, 1913.

TURKEY AND THE POWERS.

The telegrams leave much to be desired in the way of comprehensive information relating to Adrianople and its reported compulsory cession by the Turks. "The occupation of Adrianople," according to Reuter, "is regarded" (by whom?) "merely as an attempt to restore Ottoman prestige and to extort financial concessions from Europe." Whether Turkey is in a position to extort anything from anyone is open to grave doubt, let alone anything connected with hard cash or its equivalent from her neighbours or the Powers. But we have graver doubts whether, under those or almost any circumstances, the Ottoman soldiers will look on passively while Adrianople is once more wrenched from their grasp. Turkey may not be technically in the right in discarding the Treaty of London after it had already been violated by some of her co-signatories to it. But in practice it is cruel, if not also ludicrous, to exact from Turkey a punctilious adherence to a defunct pact, when her enemies are allowed to tear it up. Sir Arthur Evans, who writes to the "Times," adopting a convenient line of right and reason, urges with plausibility that, since the European Concert "intervened in its majesty" and compelled Montenegro to let go Skutari, it is their duty to see to it that Turkey abides by "the last word of the European Concert," which is the Enos-Midia line. It will be observed that whenever there is a question of forcing the hands of Turkey, certain arguments are ready at hand to prove her in the wrong with a simultaneous show of reasoning analogy. Why a parallel process of ratiocination is not adopted when Turkey is not the aggressor, it is futile to ask. Which European Power had that love for righteousness and inviolability of international laws, now specially re-published for Turkey's edification, when, at a time of profound peace, Austria pounced on the Ottoman Empire and tore off Bosnia and Herzegovina from her? We are bound to recall the resentment shown by many English journals at the time, but their collective voice was not strong enough to compel Austria to drop her infamous plunder. Similarly, the outspoken criticism in England against the prodigious piracy of the Italians was fruitless. But the result of the feeble remonstrance was the same. Sir Arthur argues that because "our Sea Power places us in an advantageous position," therefore the British Government should use it and force Turkey instantly to withdraw behind the Enos-Midia boundary. Would it not be infinitely more to our honour and interest to employ the advantage in aiding fallen Turkey in coming by her own? Worse even than the "reasoning" of men who think with Sir Arthur are the rude outbursts of British Ministers. There would at least be some negative virtue in an unrighteous course which is pursued in silence. If Turkey has to be dismembered because of inexorable conditions, let it be done with becoming silence. All attempts at justifying the coercion of the Turks can only bring into bolder relief the unrighteousness of the cause.

KURLA SHOOTING CASE.

In another column we publish a letter from Mr. V. F. Vicajee, who acted as counsel for Mr. Ormiston Chant in the Kurla Shooting Case. Mr. Vicajee complains that a certain statement made by him was not properly represented in our report, and that our criticism of the Magistrate's use of his discretion was based on a misconception of facts. Our remarks, therefore, says Mr. Vicajee, had not a proper foundation. It seems that Mr. Vicajee did not argue that "because Mr. Chant had been worried by pariah dogs to such an extent, that to avoid them he had to swerve his car, therefore he was entitled to fire at them without compunction." Mr. Vicajee, to use his own words,

distinctly stated that Mr. Chant had to fire at these furious village dogs for the protection and safety of himself and the other occupants of the car. The defence was that a fresh and dangerous situation had arisen by the attack of the dogs, which demanded the use of the pistol, and the pistol was fired as no one was visible about the place.

Of course this puts quite a different complexion on the case. Mr. Chant, it appears, was acting in self-defence. One dreads to think what might have happened to him and his companions had he not had the presence of mind to seize his revolver and open fire on these ferocious brutes, who might have seized the car between their powerful jaws and hurled it into the ditch; or, perhaps, snatched Mr. Chant or one of his companions from the car and carried them bodily away!

Then it appears that the evidence was clear, that the bullet which entered the victim's neck had ricochetted and that the man was standing some distance away. We were aware, of course, that this was so, but we confess we had not made allowance for the minimising effect of this on Mr. Chant's responsibility, which Mr. Vicajee now points out. We were evidently wrong in supposing that the responsibility for the infliction of a terrible injury was as great in these circumstances, as though the man had been standing close to the car, or had been struck by the bullet in its first course, as he might very well have been—and killed! Finally, Mr. Vicajee points out that "a continuation of the trial might fairly have resulted in its (*sic*) being found to be an accident." The Court might also have found that it was an accident of the character with which the Section, under which Mr. Chant was charged, is intended to deal. The wounding of the man was, of course, an accident. Mr. Vicajee fails to distinguish between this and the reprehensible conduct which caused it.

THE BI-WEEKLY MAIL.

Mr. Samuel's reply to Sir John Rees on the question of the frequency of the mails between India and England was devoid of much meaning. Given that the present mail service is not satisfactory, and that it can be accelerated, we fail to see why there should be any prosecution in the matter. There is no divergence of view in India that our communications with London are more sluggardly than is justified by the facilities of modern conditions. On inquiry by the local Government, the Rangoon Trades Association has been the first to move in the matter in India, but we have not noticed an answering energy in the Chambers of Commerce. We are at a loss to account for the apathy, on a question of such weighty concern. It cannot be that it is taken as a foregone conclusion that sufficient interest not having been evinced in time by quarters which ought long ago to have moved in the matter, a fresh contract on the same terms as of the old is inevitable with the Peninsular and Oriental Company. The Government ought not to require any pressure from outside to realise the urgency of insisting that the P. and O. should undertake to run two mails a week. Its perfect feasibility is an adequate justification. But none the less unless greater activity is manifested to bring about the desired reform by commercial people, to whom two mails a week would spell so much substantial gain, there is the possibility of our being fettered to a renewed contract on the old terms.

HOARDED GOLD IN BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

An indirect effect of the Balkan war is to stimulate the Karachi trade. The exports of wheat and wheat flour alone from Karachi went up from nearly eleven crores last year to about fifteen crores this year, due to the diminution of shipments from Russia on account of the war, which permitted only half the usual annual amount of wheat to be exported from Russia to the United Kingdom. This we learn from the Report on the operations of the Paper Currency Department by Mr. Montagu Brigstocke, who has a good deal to say of interest on matters not intimately connected with the ordinarily insipid subject of his survey. A few half hours with some of these Government compilations, when they are not belated, afford more knowledge of India than days spent with the most famous authors who write for a purpose. Another way in which the Turko-Balkan conflict has affected us is by creating a stringency of the money-market and "the consequent hoarding of gold coin in Europe." The question of gold hoarding, as applied to India, has a direct bearing on its fiscal problems, to which the Report devotes proportionate study. There is no doubt that the hoarding process is carried on on an enormous scale in the flourishing canal colonies of the Punjab. Perhaps an indirect indication of it underlies the fact that "one-third of the foreign circle currency notes cashed in this Presidency came from the Lahore circle." The issue of gold coins by Government has steadily increased. In 1911-12 it went up by no less than 58.6 per cent. In this connection Mr. Brigstocke's inquiry is directed to finding out whether sovereigns have displaced whole rupees and currency notes to any extent; whether the hoarding in this Presidency is appreciably large; and whether the sovereign is shaped with ornaments. And he concludes that there is no doubt about the supplanting of the rupee by the sovereign in circulation. As regards actual hoarding, statistics are not very helpful but "it is obvious that some of the gold absorbed goes into new hoards, as the wealth of the people increases and some of it displaces silver in old hoards." It is however to be noticed that it is a mistaken conclusion that the secreted gold will never reappear. Hoarded silver has always been unearthed under stress of circumstances and there is no reason to believe that the hoarding will behave differently with buried gold. "At the same time it is certain"—we quote from an important passage in the Report—"that especially on this side of India where the rise and growth of *Swadeshi* Banks, financing corporations and industrial concerns has been phenomenal of recent years, there is much less tendency to hoard and a greater inclination to invest money productively than used to be the case."

Among the many curious facts to be gleaned from the publication is the absence of any demand in Bombay for single pice "except for a new coin, which are frequently asked for by the public for distribution among the poor on marriage occasions and other festivals; in such cases old coin is not accepted by the people, even if new coin be not available." The Presidency is behind many in the matter of frauds in currency notes—only three instances are noted for the year. Forgeries too have been rare and clumsy. The original prejudice against the George V. rupees of 1911 has worn off. There were ten lakhs of them in circulation by the end of March this year. We should like to have learnt more about half sovereigns and their popularity among the Marathas and Gujaratis.

DAY BY DAY.

Viceregal Court News.

Their Excellencies the Viceroy and Lady Hardinge attended the Consecration Ceremony of the Bishop-designate of Lahore at Christ Church yesterday morning. In the afternoon the Viceroy opened the Fine Arts Exhibition at Rivett's Hall. Lady Du Boulay dined at Viceregal Lodge on Friday night.

H. M. S. Espiegle.

H. M. S. Espiegle, one of the sloops employed in patrol work in the Persian Guilf, is at present lying alongside H. M. S. Philomel in the Bombay Government Dockyard. The Espiegle arrived in Bombay some days ago from Colombo where she had previously undergone a refit and called at Bombay to take in stores and to have her gun shields removed in accordance with an Admiralty order. This order has been carried out already as regards the two sloops Odin and Alert of the East Indies Squadron, and the shields have been stored with the Ordnance in Bombay. The fact that the ships mentioned are not built for offensive fighting and that their work in the Gulf renders superfluous armour-plate unnecessary, probably explains the order for the dismounting of the shields. H. M. S. Espiegle which is built after a design, reminiscent of the transition period from sail to steam, carries an interesting figure-head of a female figure wearing a mask. Although old-fashioned in design she was built as recently as 1902. The Espiegle was recommissioned in Aden in 1912.

Bombay Street Fire Alarms.

Bombay has recently been brought into line with most of the leading towns of Europe by the installation of a series of street fire alarms. These useful instruments are painted a brilliant scarlet and contrast in their splendour with the dingy maroon colour to which the civic authorities appear to have allowed the postal pillar boxes to mature. They are composed of an iron box on a standard, which contains a telephone apparatus inside. The person giving the alarm is instructed to break the glass, obtain the key of the box door and then telephone instructions to the Fire Brigade. Thus much time may be saved by the Brigade in locating fires.

Old Persian Calendar.

The outstanding article in the August number of the "Journal of the Iranian Association" treats of the origin of the old Persian Calendar by Mr. M. N. Kuka, M.A. This important contribution to the elucidation of a question which has agitated the Parsi community is to be continued in the subsequent issues of the popular magazine.

"Shifting of the Centre of Gravity."

It is not only India that is on the verge, of a cataclysm, according to Vanoc of "The Referee" With a keen circumspection unparalleled in its scope and method, this mentor of Tudor Street says:—

The Old-Age Pensions, now being paid to middle-aged men in Ireland, and the insurance benefits, paid to British malingerers, will never be paid if the British Army is too weak to stand the sudden strain that is about to be made on it. Discontent in the English Civil Service is serious. The deeper discontent in the adminstration of the War Office and of the Indian Civil Service is more serious. Nothing but the Regular Army stands between our social system and anarchy. The shifting of the centre of gravity has begun.

With the everlasting question of evolutionary progress, the struggle between labour and capital and the various tenets of socialism before us, we cannot very well deny that the shifting of the centre of gravity has begun. But it had beg long before Vanoc was born and it will go on ever after his mantle has fallen upon his successor in "The Referee".

Attitudes of the Buddha.

The latest journal of the Siam Society is taken up by a series of thirty-six interesting portraits, illustrating the most important traditional attitudes in which the Buddha is represented during his long life of eighty years. Dr. O. Frankfurter, the Imperial Librarian at Bangkok, has provided each "attitude" from the birth to the death scene of the saint, with explanatory notes, without which the album would have been meaningless to all save monks and students of Buddhism. They are models of pithy terseness and leave nothing to be desired. We are grateful that the notes are in English as otherwise the album would have been lost to most Indian artists, like the Buddhist antiquities of Java published in Dutch.

Dual Representation.

The question of dual representation whereby members sit both in the Imperial and Provincial Legislative Councils is receiving attention at Simla. The practice is regarded in some quarters as open to objection. At present the following members sit on both the Imperial and the Provincial Councils:—Mr. S. N. Banerjee and Maharaja of Nashipur, Bengal; Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola, Bombay; Rai Bahadur Sri Ram and Raja Kushal Pal Singh, U.P.; Maharaj Kumar of Tikari and Mr. M. S. Das, Bihar; Sardar Daljit Singh, Punjab; and Mr. Maung Mye, Burma.

Editor at 87.

The vitality of Lord Halsbury is amazing. At the age of eighty-seven he is undertaking the general editorship of "The English Digest," a new work in which the whole case law of England, from early times to the present day, will be given in twenty-four volumes of from 800 to 900 pages each. For several years Lord Halsbury, whose record of service as Lord Chancellor has been excelled only by Lord Hardwicke and Lord Eldon, has been editing another work, "The Laws of England," in twenty-eight volumes. A member of the firm of Messrs. Butterworth and Co., who are publishing both works, said that Lord Halsbury's capacity for work, his tenacious memory, and his mastery of detail would be remarkable in a man half his age, and added, "His prodigious energy enables him to produce work of a quality and quantity that is the envy and admiration of young lawyers."

The Late Viscount Hayashi.

The late Viscount Hayashi, whose portrait we published yesterday, belonged to the Samurai class—the class that in the old days carried two-handed swords—and was, even in his childhood, influenced in favour of Western civilisation by an American missionary who educated him. When the Civil War of 1868 broke out he was a schoolboy at King's College, London, and was recalled thence to fight for the Shogun against the Mikado. After the war was over the Mikado had the wisdom to make friends with his enemies, and Hayashi was admitted to the Diplomatic Service, and shortly afterwards made Governor of Kobe. Before coming to London he had represented Japan in China, at St. Petersburg, and at the Peace Congress at The Hague. At the time of the Boxer Rebellion he rendered valuable services to our Government by supplying much information that could not otherwise have been obtained.

The Viscount on England.

In the course of an interview on one occasion Viscount Hayashi gave his opinions of the Briton:

There is (he said) something solid and dignified about the average Briton that never fails to impress me; England is so progressive. As a city I consider London unique. In the first place it is so large, yet so orderly and well-governed. It is an example of what your laws, the love of justice, and the loyal spirit of a great people towards their country and King can produce. As a foreigner from the Far East, I can assure you that London at once arrests attention. I know Paris is a fine city; so is Berlin, and, for that matter, St. Petersburg; but as an example in city governmentship, if I may use that term, London is a wonder.

The real secret of Britain's position amongst the nations of the world, in the Viscount's opinion, was her love of justice and her laws and the sincerity of her citizens.

Daily Plague Mortality.

During the twenty-four hours ended at six o'clock yesterday morning there were six attacks of plague and three deaths reported in Bombay out of a total mortality of 68. The mortality for the corresponding period of last year was 101 and that for the year before 81. The cases were reported from the Fort, Mandvi, Khara Talao and Byculla, in each of which district there was one attack, and from Worli where two attacks were notified. Out of 1,373 rats caught by the Municipal rat-catchers, thirteen were found to be plague-infected.

Yesterday's Weather.

Yesterday there was no rain in Bombay during the earlier part of the day, but the sky was overcast and a somewhat boisterous breeze, which suggested the likelihood of rain at any moment, blew, bringing threatening clouds across the sky. Between three and four o'clock in the afternoon and again about seven there was a slight drizzle of short duration.

AGRA MUNICIPAL FINANCE.

SIR J. MESTON'S SPEECH.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

AGRA, August 6.

Sir James Meston, Lieutenant-Governor of the U. P., arrived here to-day In reply to the welcome address of the Municipality after referring to the Cawnpore riot His Honour spoke of the ancient and beautiful city of Agra which after attaining the zenith of glory in ancient times was still at one time the seat of our own Government and recently was in rivalry with Delhi for becoming the capital of India.

After speaking of the commercial and educational activities of Agra, His Honour said he must discuss the dreary facts of their financial condition. He remembered the incident fourteen years ago when the late Mr. Morgan was appointed Municipal Secretary to restore their financial equilibrium. Matters were, if anything, worse than now, and the Board had been severely criticised not only in newspapers but also by their friends. Some of this criticism was pardonable, and, of course, was inevitable in public life. His Honour hoped that the sub-committee which had been formed now to introduce reforms would respect no nepotism, but would do its work thoroughly. Mr. Hallowes I. C. S., their new Secretary, would of course do his best for the interest of the Board, and the Local Government would help them by wiping off their debt against Free Gunj which would be of little use now that they had decided to abolish octri and impose a terminal tax.

Later in the day His Honour met the Municipal Commissioners informally at the Circuit House, received a deputation from the Hume Ratepayers' Association and visited Fatehpur Sikri.

TURKS TO QUIT ADRIANOPLE.

OBJECT OF OCCUPATION.

PRESTIGE & FINANCIAL CONCESSION

TARDY NEGOTIATIONS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

LONDON, Aug. 5.

It is understood that intimation has already been received from Constantinople that the occupation of Adrianople will not be upheld in face of the opposition of the Powers.

The occupation is regarded merely as an attempt to restore Ottoman prestige and to extort financial concessions from Europe. When these have been secured, the Turks will retire behind the Enos-Midia Line.

BUKHAREST, Aug. 5.

While it is certain that small concessions have been announced, all sides are still holding tenaciously to their main demands.

No decision is expected to be made before Thursday.

All delegates have telegraphed to their Governments asking for further instructions.

AUSTRIA'S UNPLEASANT TASK.

REVISION OF WORK OF CONFERENCE IMMINENT.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

LONDON, Aug. 6.

The Vienna Press is disquieted by the proceedings at Bukharest and fears in consequence of the excessive demands of Servia and Greece, that the task of revising the work of the Conference, which Austria does not desire, is unpleasantly imminent.

The impression prevailing among the Balkan States representatives in London is that Bulgaria will prefer to yield to the demands of the Allies rather than resume hostilities, hoping that the Powers will intervene.

RUMANIA'S CONDITIONS.

WILL NOT ALLOW BULGARIA TO BE WEAKENED.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

LONDON, August 6.

Reuter learns that Rumania expects that as the armistice will not be prolonged beyond Friday, an agreement will be reached to-morrow. Rumania insists upon Greece relinquishing her claim to Kavalla and some of the Hinterland, and upon Servia giving up pretensions to Radovishte, Strumnitza and Kotchana. Rumania will not tolerate Bulgaria being weakened to such an extent. If however, an agreement is not reached, Rumania herself will present a Protocol which she will expect the belligerents to accept.

BOYCOTT OF AMERICAN EXHIBITION.

NO REFERENCE TO PANAMA TOLLS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

LONDON, Aug. 5.

At question time in the House of Commons to-day, Sir Edward Grey stated that Government had decided that they would not be justified in asking the country to spend a quarter of a million sterling to participate in the San Francisco Exhibition. The Commercial centres had not shown any active desire to take part in the Exhibition.

Sir Edward emphasised that the Government's decision had no reference to the question of the Panama Canal tolls.

Government had done nothing to discourage the Dominions or private enterprise.

IMPERIAL DEFENCE

REPRESENTATION COMMITTEE MEETING.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

LONDON, Aug. 5

A meeting of the Committee of Imperial Defence was held to-day. It was most representative, including Lord Kitchener and the Canadian Ministers, Mr. Burrell and Mr. White.

SIR JOHN HEWETT EXPLAINS.

LORD CREWE'S MILD REBUKE.

"WISER TO SUSPEND EXECUTION."

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

LONDON, Aug. 5.

Correspondence in connection with the Oudh executions case has been published.

Lord Crewe, on July 11th, suggested amendments to the regulations with regard to the transmission of petitions, and on July 25th, Lord Crewe forwarded to the Government of India, a lengthy explanation from Sir John Hewett, with the remark that although he did not doubt that Sir John Hewett had anxiously considered the matter, and acted in conformity with the instructions and exercised his discretion with the sole eye to a right discharge of his duty, Lord Crewe adhered to the opinion that it would have been wiser to suspend the execution and refer the matter to the Government of India.

LORD CREWE'S DESPATCH.

LONDON, August 6.

Lord Crewe's despatch of July 25th says, "The full and able explanation which Sir John Hewett has given of his action satisfies me that the case in all its aspects received from him most anxious and careful consideration, and that in deciding not to transmit to the Government of India the petition for mercy he acted under a full sense of personal responsibility, and followed a course which, in his judgment, met the requirements of justice, and also conformed to the instructions of the Government of India for the disposal of petitions for mercy in capital cases. These instructions may be differently interpreted. Had Sir John Hewett elected to suspend the executions and thrown the onus upon the Government of India, his action would have been justified. I adhere to the opinion that this would have been the wiser course, but I have no doubt whatever that he exercised his discretion with the sole eye to the right discharge of his duty."

RULES MUST BE REVISED.

Lord Crewe adds that with the presentation of these papers Parliament will consider the matter closed, except as regards the general question of rules governing the transmission of petitions of mercy in capital cases. Lord Crewe requests the Government of India to deal with the matter with as little delay as possible in order to remove the ambiguities in the present rules. It must be made clear that the local Government must invariably transmit the petition for mercy, however late received, when it relates to a case in circumstances similar to those of the Sitapur one.

SIR J. HEWETT'S REPORT.

Sir John Hewett, in the course of his long report, takes strong exception to certain statements in Parliament. He says that Mr. Montagu gave expression to a doubt of Lord Crewe whether, in the circumstances, the discretion vested in him by the rules was wisely exercised, without his being given an opportunity of explaining his action. He was at hand and could have been summoned at any moment.

SIR JOHN "INSTINCTS."

Sir John Hewett also draws attention to Mr. Macneill's remarkable mistakes and misconceptions, and vehemently repudiates Mr. Dillon's use of the epithet "inhuman," and Sir William Byles' suggestion that the circumstances constituted an official murder. Sir John Hewett says that an Englishman does not, when he goes to serve his King in India, leave behind him the instincts on which the race prides itself. One of the best of these instincts is the desire to help the oppressed, and remedy wrong. He confidently asserts that the servants of the Crown in India, when dealing with cases like the Sitapur case, are actuated only by a genuine solicitude for the welfare of millions of peaceful men, women and children entrusted to their charge.

"TIMES" DISAGREES WITH LORD CREWE.

In an article to-ady the "Times" says it is perfectly clear that Sir John Hewett, in declining to intervene in the course of justice, acted with the utmost care, with a full sense of responsibility, and with all sincerity. The "Times" disagrees with Lord Crewe's view that it would have been wiser to suspend the sentences and throw the onus of the decision on the Government of India. Criticism must be applied not to Sir John Hewett but to the system by which he was constrained. The grave defect revealed in the Sitapur case is that a high official, who has to sign an order for retrial on a Government appeal, may also find himself compelled to decide whether the accused shall live or die.

EXPLANATION ON ITS WAY TO SIMLA.

(From our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, August 6.

In connection with the publication of the papers by Lord Crewe regarding the Sitapur case, it may be stated that Sir John Hewitt's explanation will not be received in Simla till Sunday morning.

The other papers are all here and as it is not definitely known what papers have been published at home, the simultaneous publication is thus delayed.

Lord Crewe's despatch on the revision of the memorial rules is now under consideration. These rules are not governed by statute, but merely executive.

WARRANT AGAINST ULSTER'S "KING."

HAS "INFRINGED NEITHER LAW NOR MORALITY."

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

LONDON, Aug. 6.

Sir Edward Carson, at Monaghan yesterday, inspected two thousand volunteers and addressed open-air demonstration.

In an interview, he said, with regard to the rumour that a warrant had been issued for his arrest, that he had infringed nothing, either regarding law or morality. His advice to Ulster was quite consistent with the statutes of Engand.

BI-WEEKLY INDIAN MAIL.

QUESTION TEMPORARILY SHELVED.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

LONDON, Aug. 5.

In the House of Commons to-day, Sir J. D. Rees asked whether the question of providing India with two mails weekly was being considered.

Mr. Samuel said it would be considered on the termination of the Indian mail contract He could not say what view would then be taken.

SUFFRAGETTE VANDALISM.

FAMOUS MANSION DESTROYED.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

LONDON, Aug. 5.

The suffragettes have destroyed the famous Devonshire mansion, Holleday House, built by Sir George Newnes. The damage is estimated at £12,000.

A bomb exploded in a new mansion at Woldingham and the building was partly wrecked.

BRITISH CABINET.

LIBERAL PAPER FORECASTS CHANGES IN AUTUMN.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

LONDON, Aug. 6.

The "Daily News" forecasts Ministerial changes in the autumn, when, it says, Mr. Masterman will enter the Cabinet.

Mr. Macnamara will succeed M. Masterman as Financial Secretary to the Treasury.

Mr. Burns and Mr. Samuel will probably be promoted and Sir Rufus Isaacs may become Lord Chief Justice.

HEIRESS OF THE SCOTT MILLION.

MISS WEST ENGAGED.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

LONDON, Aug. 6.

The engagement is announced of Miss Sackville-West, who was prominent in the recent Scott will case, to Mr. Harold Nicolson, son of Rt. Hon. Sir Arthur Nicolson.

THREE YEARS' SERVICE.

BILL APPROVED BY SENATE.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

PARIS, August 6.

The Senate has approved the Three Years' Service Bill.

ENGLAND'S NAVAL DANGER.

STRENGTH OF MEDITERRANEAN FLEET.

LORD HALDANE'S DEFENCE.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

LONDON, Aug. 5.

In the House of Lords to-day, Lord Selborne called attention to the Naval policy of Government and entered upon an elaborate argument to show that the Navy was falling below the sixty per cent. standard laid down by the Government itself.

His Lordship further said that only the Malaya and New Zealand would be available for the Mediterranean in 1915. He criticised the substitution of oil for coal without careful consideration.

Lord Ashby St. Ledgers declared that he was not able to accept Lord Selborne's figures, and claimed that the standard in the Home waters was actually improving. The balance available for Imperial purposes was sufficient for all conceivable circumstances.

Lord Haldane defended the Government's policy with regard to oil, and further declared that the standard was being maintained in the Home waters

His Lordship added that it would not be reasonable or wise to undertake to maintain a fleet in the Mediterranean equal to those of Austria and Italy combined. The burden would be enormous and there was no justification for it It was impossible to provide for every contingency, but the groupings of Powers should be borne in mind. It should not be forgotten that the French had a powerful fleet in the Mediterranean. Therefore, the situation could not be described as unsatisfactory

Alluding to Canada, Lord Haldane said it was not for us to speculate as to the course Canada would pursue. Meanwhile, the Government had taken the only wise course and had accelerated the programme. This would give us four ships, namely, the Malaya, and the three ships replacing the three Canadian battleships, for the Mediterranean.

CHANNEL TUNNEL SCHEME.

MR. ASQUITH PROMISES "RESPECTFUL CONSIDERATION."

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

LONDON, Aug. 5.

Mr. Asquith, replying to a Parliamentary deputation, which waited on him to-day to urge the construction of a tunnel under the English Channel, said that Government would approach the matter with an unbiassed mind and that it would receive their respectful consideration.

The most hopeful new factor, added the Premier, was the establishment on solid and unshakeable bases of our relations with France.

BERLIN ORDNANCE SCANDAL.

OFFICERS SELL INFORMATION TO KRUPP'S.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

BERLIN, August 5.

Several "ranker" officers of artillery and a number of non-Coms, connected with the Ordnance department have been sentenced to short terms of imprisonment, coupled in some cases with degradation to the ranks or cashiering, for supplying Messrs Krupp with secret information with regard to the plans of the Ordnance department and the tenders sent in by other firms.

CALCUTTA POLICE ADMINISTRATION.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

CALCUTTA, August 6.

The resolution on the Police administration of the town of Calcutta for 1912 says that out of 94,000 cases instituted, 75,000 cases ended in conviction and more than Rs. 150,000 was realised in fines. 411 persons met with accidental deaths, and 44 were killed in conveyance accidents. 385 private motor cars and 92 motor cycles were registered and 715 licences for driving motor cars were issued during last year. There were five companies who carried on taxi-cab business and 54 taxi-cabs were plying for hire. During the last year 1804 rifles, 3950 guns and 1466 revolvers and pistols were imported into Calcutta. 1217 arms were purchased in India but none were locally manufactured.

MEDICAL CONGRESS.

DELEGATES BANQUETED BY GOVERNMENT.

IMPOSING SCENE AT THE OPENING.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

LONDON, Aug. 6.

The Government gave a banquet last night in honour of the principal delegates to the Medical Congress at the Hotel Cecil.

Lord Morley, presiding, said this was no common occasion. It was a generation since the Congress met in England.

LONDON, Aug. 6.

There was an imposing scene at the opening of the Medical Congress at the Albert Hall to-day. The hall was packed, and all present sang the National Anthem as the procession of doctors in their robes entered.

Prince Arthur of Connaught welcomed the delegates in the name of the King, whose earnest hope it was that the meeting would conduce to the advance of medicine and the well-being of mankind. Prince Arthur emphasised that it was really the whole British Empire who were the hosts of the Congress, thus forging another link in the Imperial ideal.

Sir Edward Grey welcomed the Delegates on behalf of the Government. There were here, he said, no national or political rivalries. The Nation was unfeignedly glad to see this gathering of world-wide distinction.

DISCOVERIES.

Sir Thomas Barlow, in his Presidential Address, dwelt on the discoveries since the Congress met in London in 1881. The realm of grave and hitherto incurable disease had been invaded on every side, and danger from operation had been reduced to vanishing point. He ventured to foretell that in the near future every department of life and work would be strengthened, purified and brightened by the healing influence of science and medicine.

MYSTEROUS SIND OUTRAGE.

ELEVEN MEN SHOT AT BY UNKNOWN ASSAILANT.

(From our Correspondent.)

HYDERABAD (Sind), August 6.

Dewan Jawatram, Lambardar of Padidan, was shot while on the fields and injured in three places. Three more shots injured ten Mahomedan Haris (Hajis?) slightly. One Hari (Haji?) lost an eye. Some of the injured men were brought to the Hyderabad Civil Hospital next day and all are progressing favourably. A Cutchi servant has been arrested on suspicion but his motive for the crime is unknown.

The cash box of Gauhar Jan stolen from the hotel in Karachi has been found by the police who found it broken. The notes and cash had disappeared but the box contained one ten-rupee note.

A Banya of Kaudiaro has been committed to the Hyderabad Sessions charged with poisoning his brother. The chemical analyser certified that death was due to poison. The deceased before his death declared his brother's implication.

AUSTRIA'S ARMED STRENGTH.

PROPOSED INCREASE.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

VIENNA, August 6.

It is announced that the War Minister will ask the Delegations in the autumn to vote an increase of about forty thousand recruits, including two thousand for the navy.

REFRONTING BUCKINGHAM PALACE.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

LONDON, Aug. 6.

The work of refronting Buckingham Palace, according to a design by Sir Aston Webb, was begun yesterday. It will cost £60,000, and will be completed in three months.

SHAN STATES RAILWAY EXTENSION.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

RANGOON, Aug. 6.

The Burma Railways notify that the Southern Shan States Railway extension to Yinmbin, seven miles beyond the present terminus of Kywedatson, will be opened for traffic of all descriptions on August 20th.

KIRKEE DEFAMATION CASE.

COMMITTEE MEMBER'S EVIDENCE.

ALLEGATIONS AGAINST MARKET SERGEANT.

(From our Correspondent.)

POONA, August 5.

At the resumed hearing of the case in which Market Sergeant H. N. Merchant, of Kirkee, charged two stallkeepers with defamation before Major P. N. Leslie, Cantonment Magistrate, of Poona, Mr. Ghamandi Lal, a member of the Kirkee Cantonment Committee, was examined on behalf of the defence.

Witness said that he was the head man of my caste. He knew witness Kasim Ali Jumbo. He has a stable at Kirkee. Witness knew he had no license for the stable from the Cantonment authorities. Horses were now in his stables. He received permission just to keep furniture in the stables, and later permission for carriages. He once received a notice from the Cantonment Committee to remove the horses which he did. He brought them back again some five or six months ago. Kasim Ali Jumbo once told witness that the Cantonment Magistrate, had given him permission Kasim Ali Jumbo said he had made a private arrangement about it. He had received word from the Bazaar Sergeant who was going to arrange about it. He said nothing to witness regarding the money. Kasim Ali had paved some Government ground in front of his stables. Witness never asked Kasim Ali any particulars regarding the ground in question.

VERBAL COMPLAINTS.

Witness had received many verbal complaints about the Bazaar Sergeant, some relating to money being demanded by him. He had said nothing about this to the Committee. The Bazaar Sergeant used to buy cloth from him since last December. He bought from him sarees, etc. He bought about Rs. 270 worth in all. The sarees were the same as worn by Hindoo women. The Sergeant sold them again to his establishment. He did not know at what price. He sold the sarees to him one or two annas less than the retail price because he bought in large quantities.

Cross-examined witness said:—Permission for paving the ground or keeping horses in stables is granted by the Cantonment Committee. He did not remember any application from Kasim Ali coming before the Cantonment Committee. He did not know whether Major Baines, I. M. S., or Major Stewart, Cantonment Magistrate had given him permission for keeping horses in the stables. Kasim Ali Jumbo is a shop-keeper in Kirkee. He had asked no question in the Cantonment Committee regarding the paving in front of Kasim Ali's stables. I had seen the Bazaar Sergeant's work in Kirkee now for about 3½ years. He was very strict with people. He asked people who made verbal complaints against the Sergeant to submit their grievances in writing, but they did not do so. He did not report the fact of these complaints made to him, because he might have been run in on a charge of defamation. The Bazaar Sergeant sometimes paid the value of the sarees at once, or by instalments. He did not know if the Bazaar Sergeant brought the sarees for the women of the Cantonment staff in order to save them from the hands of the Rohillas.

A SHOPKEEPER PAYS MONEY.

Ganpat Bhoi, the next witness, deposed about a year and a half ago he saw the complainant being paid some money by defence witness No. 10, who told him that the money was given on account of the dirt in the shop.

Cross-examined, witness said:—The money was paid at about 9 a. m. The dirt was inside the house. I did not ask why he paid the money for the dirt inside the house. At the time there was no dispute between myself and witness No. 10, regarding a wall.

FRUIT-SELLER GIVES A DOUCEUR.

Laximi and a woman deposed that some two or three months ago she went to the Cantonment office to get a license for selling fruit. The complainant asked her Rs. 20 for the license. No one was present then. Next day she took her application and Rs. 10 to the complainant. No one else was present when she did so.

Cross-examined, she said she did not get the license that day as she was asked for Rs. 10 more which she did not give. She was allowed to sell fruit for one month by the Sergeant without a license. The Sergeant then told Dalal Rustomji not to allow her to sell things in the Bazaar. That happened some two or three months ago. The Cantonment Magistrate had not told her that a license would not be given owing to her being a quarrelsome woman.

The hearing was then adjourned.

CAWNPORE RIOT.

SIR J. MESTON ON "SAD SITUATION."

"IGNORANCE AND FANATICISM.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

ALLAHABAD, August 6.

The "Pioneer" understands that in connection with the Cawnpore trouble the Lieutenant-Governor will issue later a resolution based on the enquiry made by His Honour on the spot.

AGRA, August 6.

Sir James Meston, Lieutenant-Governor of the United Provinces, arrived here to-day and proceeded to the Town Hall where the Municipal Board presented an address of welcome.

In reply His Honour said he was obliged to alter his programme for Agra owing to the unfortunate serious breach of public tranquility at Cawnpore which compelled the authorities to fire on the rioters. His Honour said that the struggle was over when he arrived but he saw its sad sequels, the deed and the dying, the wails of widows and cries of orphans. He would not apportion the blame now as that would be a matter for courts to decide, but it was a sad situation created by ignorance and fanaticism. His Honour proceeded to eulogise the humanity of the officials who after the disturbance was quelled, had no thought of revenge but earnestly helped the maimed and wounded, and during the arrests which followed great care was taken to discriminate between actual participants in the riot and those who accidentally got mixed up with them.

A SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT'S NARRATIVE.

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 6.

The "Pioneer's" special correspondent wires from Cawnpore:—As to Sunday's rioting, the direct causes have yet to be sifted; however there is a great deal which is obvious. Previous incidents at Cawnpore have shown into how ugly a mood the local populace can work itself. Sunday was a mill hands' holiday. For days previously cleverly worded pamphlets had been finding their way amongst them. For the morning meeting there had gathered an enormous crowd attracted by many motives, curiosity and a change of seeing a row amongst them; then came addresses on which so much will hang and then the movement to the scene of demolition. When the police were seen, brickbats were thrown and in a moment there was a surging crowd, fast losing its head. Ammunition there was in plenty. I visited the spot this morning and saw mound after mound of stones, large dangerous missiles, sufficient of them to arm half an Irish County.

When Mr. Tyler and Mr. Dodd came upon the scene all prudence had been thrown to the winds. A crowd of many thousands had got beyond any control. Strong action was needed and strong officers were there to take it. Conscious that all precautions had been taken and the reserve force was within easy call, Mr. Tyler did his utmost to the last to control the mob. He rode at great personal risk to reason with it, but he could barely make himself heard above the din. "Roko, Roko" was all he could say, and in vain one venerable old man with flowing beard was within hearing. His response was encouragement to those around him to stone the Magistrate and an attempt to rush him. Mr. Tyler retired slowly, not escaping in the shower of brickbats, and when he realised that every moment was precious he gave the order to fire. No blank cartridges were used as has been stated. The police had loaded their guns with buckshot, and this was the only ammunition employed.

Meanwhile Mr. Dodd, keeping his Sowars well together, had several charges into the crowd, and there was a desperate struggle. The police had a hard tussle, but eventually fighting every inch of the ground the rioters were pinned into the mosque and the space in front of it.

MR. MOHAMED ALI'S VIEWS.

CALCUTTA, August 6.

Mr. Mohamed Ali, the editor of the Delhi "Comrade," who is here, when interviewed by a Associated Press representative, expressed regret at the disturbance at Cawnpore and went fully into the genesis and development of the difficulty. He protested against the allegation that the Cawnpore Mohamedans had been indifferent until their feelings had worked upon by outside influences. He feared that recent actions of the local authorities appeared to have been aimed at forcing the hands of the Lieutenant-Governor, and presenting him with a "fait accompli" when the conference takes place on the 9th August. He denied that the manifest excitement in Cawnpore itself could be attributed to the alleged taunts of outside agitators. He contested the allegation that the trouble had arisen after the Hindu temple opposite the Mosque had been spared and that it was an illustration of ill-feeling between Mahomedans and Hindus; on the contrary the Hindu members of the Municipal Board had supported the Mahomedans in their attempt to save the Mosque.

LORD WILLINGDON.

VISIT TO NASIK.

ADDRESS FROM THE MUNICIPALITY.

(From our Correspondent.)

NASIK, August 6.

Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Willingdon arrived here this morning at 10 a.m. accompanied by Mr. Gibson Private Secretary, Major Greig, Military Secretary and Captain Goldie, Aide-de-Camp. At the Railway Station Mr. C. M. Baker, Collector of Nasik, received Their Excellencies, who motored to the Collector's Kutcherry, where an address of welcome was presented to His Excellency by the Municipality of Nasik. There was a large gathering present in the Municipal hall, including all the European and Indian officials of the city also a number of leading Indian gentlemen. Among those present were Mr. F. K. Boyd, Mr. C. C. Boyd, Mr. R. F. F. Kirk, Mr. H. Denning, Mr. B. M. Bayly, Mr. J. T. Lawrence, Mr. C. E. L. Gilbert, Captain A. J. V. Betts, Mr. K. C. Rushton, Mr. M. B. Baxter, Mr. Hardikar, Sirdar Vinchokar, Sirdar Raghbekar, Sir Puthe and many others.

Mr. Hardikar, President of the Municipality received Their Excellencies and conducted them to their seats, After the presentation of the address and His Excellency's reply, His Excellency spoke for a few minutes to Mr. Hardikar and subsequently gave an interview to a number of gentlemen who were present.

MUNICIPAL ADDRESS.

The following is the text of the Municipal address:—

To His Excellency the Right Honourable, Lord Willingdon of Ratton, G.C.I.E., Governor and President in Council, Bombay.

May it please Your Excellency,—We the President and Members of the Nasik Municipality on behalf of the Citizens of Nasik most respectfully crave Your Excellency's leave to offer you our extremely cordial and loyal greetings on Your Excellency's first visit to this ancient city of ours, hallowed by most sacred associations of a prehistoric past. We may be permitted to say that our city being neither a great centre of educational activity nor a place of commercial or political importance it less frequently falls to our lot to honour a distinguished visitor like Your Excellency and it is thus that your present visit is invested with a special interest and has been a source of unspeakable satisfaction to us all.

2. In its humble way our town has an importance of its own. Being one of the foremost places of Hindu pilgrimage all the year round and especially once every 12th year it is visited by hundreds of thousands of Hindus from all parts of India. It is a halting place to those who go to Trimbakeshwar and many pious Hindus—men and women—resort to this City situate on the banks of the sacred Godavari to spend the evening of their life in peace and calm. Peculiar as its importance is, it imposes no small burden on the limited resources of our Municipality and makes no small addition to our responsibility as a Municipality. Not being a commercial town our population which is day by day increasing is really poor and comparatively backward in education and sanitation. But we can assure Your Excellency that with the limited resources at our command our best efforts are directed to meet the most urgent demands of pure water supply, sanitation, education and medical aid, so as to bring our Municipality on a level with the other efficiently managed sister municipalities in the Presidency and enable the people that are entrusted to our charge to appreciate the benefits of Western hygiene, sanitation and modern municipal life.

3. Our Municipality enjoys the right of electing a non-official President and two thirds of its members are elected. These are great and beneficial privileges of local self-government, abiding in their results and calculated to educate the people in the true understanding of their civic duties and responsibilities.

4. Our grants to primary education are yearly on the increase as will appear from the fact that our expenditure on primary education increased from Rs. 9,148 to Rs. 18,876 during the last decade. We have been maintaining 11 schools in all—7 for boys and 4 for girls. The number of pupils now receiving instruction is 1,700 out of whom 410 are girls. We have not neglected the education of the backward classes and even that of the depressed classes. Our primary teachers are better paid now than before and for this we are deeply indebted to Government for their liberal grants.

Our attempts to improve the sanitary condition of our old-fashioned town are steadfast and our expenditure on medical relief is in proportion to our income.

5. In thus giving a cheerful account of our stewardship we beg Your Excellency's permission to mention that the improvements that we are able to achieve during the past few years were possible only on account of the munificent grants that our Municipality had the good fortune to receive during the tenure of office of Your Excellency's worthy predecessor who, though himself unable to pay us a visit, had a kindly thought for our city and its improvements.

Our scheme of openinng up congested areas in order to secure better ventilation in some of the crowded localities was helped by Government with a grant of Rs. 27,500. Another Government grant of Rs. 25,000 enabled us to undertake the much needed improvement of road widening. Moreover, the Municipality would never have been able to undertake the Water Works which are now nearing completion but for a liberal grant of Rs. 2,65,852 from Government.

6. This generous and encouraging policy of Government has materially enabled our Municipality not only in effectively improving the general sanitation of our town but it has contributed very largely to drive out the yearly visitation of cholera. It will be a great satisfaction to Your Excellency to learn that our city which was hitherto known to be a seat of cholera has been practically free from that dreadful epidemic for the past 5 or 6 years.

7. Much as has been done, more yet remains to be achieved. There are many pressing needs to meet. We, therefore, crave Your Excellency's permission to mention in this address of welcome some of our very urgent wants in supplying which we have to look to Your Excellency for further liberal support. We have a great deal yet to do towards street widening. We have no central Market in the town. Our Municipality has no decent house to call its own where we can hold our office. We really feel the great need of locating our primary Schools in decent houses built according to modern requirements and providing play grounds for students. And the drainage scheme is staring in the face. These are some of the directions in which our pressing needs lie and should Government be pleased to come to our help in future as they have so sympathetically done in the past, our Municipality will ever feel grateful to Your Excellency's Government.

In connection with the Water Works there is an excess Expenditure of Rs. 1,15,000 over the original estimates. We have already placed our representation before your Excellency's Government with a view that it should be borne by Government, and we venture to hope that the representation will be favourably considered.

8. We are painfully aware of how the misdirected and foolish action on the part of some young men disturbed for a time the quiet and peaceful atmosphere of our town whose citizens fully appreciate the boons of the British Rule and are loyal to the core. But we assure Your Excellency that the disturbance was only temporary and is fortunately a matter of past history.

9. In conclusion we fervently pray to the Almighty to bless Your Excellency and Lady Willingdon with health and happiness during your stay in our midst and we venture to hope that Your Excellency's term of office will be marked by many a new reform undertaken to promote the true well-being of the people of this Presidency committed to Your Excellency's care by His Gracious Majesty the King-Emperor. We sincerely thank Your Excellency for the kindness with which you so graciously agreed to accept our address of welcome and our grateful tribute of loyalty and good wishes. We beg to subscribe ourselves, Your Excellency's most humble and obedient Servants, G. H. Hardikar, President; N. P. Patankar, Vice-President; Budhamal Kewalchand, Chairman M. C.

HIS EXCELLENCY'S REPLY.

Lord Willingdon replied as follows:

Mr. President and members of the Nasik Municipality,—I thank you most heartily for your cordial and loyal greetings to me to-day on this the occasion of my first visit to your city which is associated with so much of the past tradition and history of your country, and is so full of religious and sacred associations to your people at the present day. I am delighted to make your acquaintance and to have the pleasure of meeting you, gentlemen who are undertaking the responsible duties of the local Government of this city. It is my wish to visit as far as possible, during my residence amongst you, all the important cities and districts in this Presidency, in order that I may get into personal contact with those who are doing the useful and responsible work of local administration and find out by personal enquiry the various needs and requirements of each locality.

SOUND PROGRESS

I am glad to find that your administration appears to be advancing on sound and progressive lines, and while I notice with pleasure your appreciation of the material assistance which Government has given you in the past, let me assure you that sympathetic consideration and assistance will always be extended to those municipalities which show by their work a real determination to secure the well-being of the people who are under their care, having full regard to those principles of sound finance and high principle which are so necessary to the satisfactory performance of your important duties.

Your efforts in the promotion of primary education have produced a condition of satisfactory progress, and the fact that your are able to inform me that your city has been practically free from an epidemic of cholera for the past 5 or 6 years is a clear and most encouraging sign of the efficiency of your work with regard to sanitation. I trust that your scheme for the removal of congested areas may still further improve the health condition of your people, and that you have arranged, when demolishing the houses in any given area, to secure for the people who are thus dispossessed of their homes, suitable sites in a more healthy part of your town.

URGENT NEEDS.

In answer to your reference to the urgent requirements for the benefit of your Municipality at the present time, let me inform you that the question of the excess expenditure on your water supply is now before Government and will receive our earnest and, I trust, sympathetic consideration: I understand that no final decision has been arrived at as to the most suitable form of drainage scheme which should be applied to your city, but when this is finally settled I trust that you may be able to obtain increased sanitary efficiency for the benefit of your people. As to the necessity for better location of primary schools and provision of play grounds, both matters of the highest importance for the mental and physical development of the children in your town, let me remind you that Government has decided to give free grants for the construction and equipment of primary schools in those municipalities where they are most needed, and where municipalities are unable out of their funds to provide their share, viz. one-half, under the grant-in-aid code, I would, therefore, urge you to send in an application for your requirements both for schools and play grounds to the Director of Public Instruction, and assure you that they will be sympathetically considered by the Government.

THE NASIK CRIME.

It is true that in the past the fair name of your city has been sullied by the commission of a terrible crime which caused the death of one who had always worked for the best interests of the people of India, and therefore I value very highly your assurance that the citizens of this city fully appreciate the boons of British rule and are loyal to the core. Most sincerely do I believe that the vast majority of the people are happy and contented under British rule and completely loyal to His Majesty, the King-Emperor. But there is no doubt that there are a certain number of people in this country entirely irreconcilable in their views, who by their teachings endeavour to pervert the minds of others in order to make them take a course of action which if effective would cause ruin to the country and misery and distress throughout the whole of India. It is the duty of all loyal people not only to give lip service to the expression of loyalty, but courageously and fearlessly to assist the Government to put a stop to the teachings of such men, and to ensure that entire absence of unrest, that complete confidence which is so essential to the future development of this country and to the welfare of this vast population. Legitimate and open expressions of criticism, fairly and reasonably expressed, should be listened to by any Government with care and attention, but the endeavour by underhand means, by trying to instil ruinous ideas into the minds of young men whom we all wish to see growing up to be honourable, useful citizens of the State, should be, and I am confident will be, suppressed by every fairminded and honourable lover of his land.

Let me thank you sincerely in conclusion for your kind and generous wishes to Lady Willingdon and myself and let me echo your wish that my term of office among you, so happily begun, may be productive of real benefits to all classes, all races, and all creeds who live here under the British Crown.

Lord Willingdon gave private interviews to a number of gentlemen and Lady Willingdon visited the girls' schools and the Zenana Hospital. In the afternoon Lord Willingdon was entertained by the Edward Club, an institution founded from the King Edward Memorial Fund with a view to promote social intercourse between the rulers and the ruled. There was golf in the evening.

MAHARAJA AND GOVERNMENT.

DISPUTE OVER OWNERSHIP OF RIVER.

[Associated Press.]

CALCUTTA, August 6.

The First Subordinate Judge of Burdwan has disposed of a case in which the Government were the plaintiffs, and the Maharajadhiraj Bahadur of Burdwan the defendant.

The facts of the case are stated to be as follows:—The Government claimed the entire length of the river Damodar in the districts of Burdwan and Hughly with its *char* lands as not appertaining to the permanently settled estate of the Maharaja of Burdwan. The Maharajadhiraj claimed the river as within his Chakleh of Burdwan, which was permanently settled with his predecessor in the time of the Permanent Settlement of 1793.

His Honour delivered a lengthy judgment and held that almost the entire length of the river Damodar to be within the permanently settled estate of the Maharajadhiraj of Burdwan.

It is stated that an appeal will be instituted.

THE FINANCE MEMBER.

(From our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, August 6.

Hon. Sir William Meyer, Finance Member of the Viceroy's Executive Council, will proceed on a short tour to Bombay, leaving Simla about the 23rd instant.

NEPEAN SEA RECLAMATION.

PROPOSED IMPROVEMENT TRUST CONCESSION.

MR. WACHA UNFOLDS A TALE.

To the Editor of the "Chronicle."

Sir,—The report appearing in your columns to-day as well as in those of your contemporaries, regarding the proposals of reclaiming a part of Backbay foreshore near Sir Dinshaw Petit's mansion, on the Nepean Sea Road, which was considered at yesterday's meeting of the Board of Improvement Trustees, is neither full nor faithful, as no reports of the proceedings of that Board are or have ever been, owing to the impatience and intolerance of criticism of the Chief Executive from the very day the establishment of the Trust. The history of how representatives of the Press are allowed to be there, to sit as so many automata, need not be related on this occasion. The bureaucracy of the Trust fights shy of its proceedings seeing the light of day, so that the public may judge of those in their true perspective. The result is that reports appear which are distorted, because the poor devils of reporters are not free agents. And it is in the power of the Executive to withold, if it choses, its dole of patronage to the papers they represent.

Now as to the curious story of this proposed reclamation. I shall give here a plain and unvarnished tale. It was the *fourth* time that the Board discussed the matter. The facts are these. One blessed day it happened, so the official circular on the subject, sent for the first time to the Trustees to be minuted upon, said, that the Municipal Commissioner and the Chairman of the Improvement Trust met Mr. H. N. Vakil, whether by special appointment or accident is not related. Mr. Vakil offered to reclaim that part of the Backbay foreshore at his own expense, without entailing a pie of expense on the Trust, of course, on certain sweet terms and conditions of his own. The Trustees were informed that the shore at the Nepean Sea Road was insanitary and it had been more than once thought by the Commissioner to have it reclaimed, so as to remove its insanitary feature. But the heavy cost of the reclamation was forbidding. It may here be stated that under the Improvement Act it *is open at any time to the Commissioner sui motu* to address the Trust Board on any insanitary area which he deems should be removed. I have sat as one of the Trustees on the Board since the date of its formation on 1st. November 1898. But, so far as my recollection goes, it is not within my knowledge as a Trustee that the Commissioner during the last thirteen years has ever brought the improvement to the notice of the Board; at least it is a fact that the improvement of scores of insanitary areas, more insanitary than this bit of foreshore at the Nepean Sea Road, in the whole of the town, has been half a dozen times brought forward, but to little or no purpose. As a matter of fact, therefore, it is not correct, as has been alleged, to say that the cost of the reclamation is prohibitive. How could the Board have said it is prohibitive when neither the matter of the reclamation nor its cost had till late been before the Board for consideration? Even as I write, the Chairman has never formally placed before the Board an approximate estimate of the cost, though some Trustees did verbally inquire at one of the recent meetings as to what the cost may be. The above statement of facts should be well borne in mind, as it has an important bearing on what follows.

Because it was alleged that the cost was prohibitive, it occurred to the Commissioner and the Chairman to listen to a proposal made by a private individual who offered to reclaim the area on his own hook! What could be a more tempting offer? It is not every day that one finds in this busy and selfish world a personage who offers to do a thing *of this character* on his own account for the public good. Only in this instance, the Good Samaritan had *only one condition* to propose, the distinterestedness of which, of course, must be left to be judged by the public. This one condition was that he and his posterity should enjoy forever the concession (for so it would be) which the Trust would grant him for reclaiming that part of the Bay!! Not to mince matters, he wished to be a *monopolist concessionaire*. He was not very clear at first; but from the precis of the interview which the Chairman read at yesterday's meeting, it came out that he wanted to enjoy the usufruct of the reclaimed ground for 999 years! The other terms and conditions need not be referred to.

To put the case in a nutshell. A private citizen privately offered to reclaim a certain area of Back Bay at his own cost, provided he alone was given the concession to enjoy its fruits for 999 years! If a spade is to be called a spade, then it must be observed that this means nothing more or less than the offer of a monopolist. And it is not for me to relate here the history of monopoly and monopolies from the days of the Romans to our own times. Monopolies, as economists have correctly observed, are invariably prejudicial to public interests. And where monopolies are given in a hole-and-corner fashion, they aggravate the mischief to an incalculable extent. Of course here, in this instance, there is no hole-and-corner transaction. But all the same the principle involved cannot be doubted. The Trust is a public organisation established to conserve public interests. Its first duty is to see that those are not prejudiced. It would be grievous were the Trustees to conceive any other duty than this fundamental one. Up till now every bit of land vested in the Trust or acquired by it has been leased or sold on terms which are open, terms *broadly advertised*, in order that intending lessees or purchasers may come forward and negotiate. In a few instances when offers were made which were deemed inadequate by the Board, competition among private individuals was slightly encouraged. But such competition has rather been, and rightly too, the exception than the rule.

But all through the proceedings of those meetings of the Boards at which this offer has been submitted for discussion, I have discerned somehow that there was a great inclination or tendency on the part of the Chairman to encourage this offer and thus set a mischievous and undesirable precedent. There can be no such thing as a monopoly in public affairs of moment. If public interests are to be served, a public body like the Trust should do so openly and not try to favour or patronise a particular entity whether he may be rich or poor, influential or uninfluential. It is now a recognised principle that *public policy* demands that monopoly should not be encouraged at all. In fact, to grant a monopoly is to militate against such policy. In the matter of copyright of patents and designs most civilised Governments in recent times have set their face against perpetual concession. In all other matters of patronage or favour it is proscribed and now and again severely condemned. What was the object of the Marconi agitation? Was it not supposed that a particular company was being favoured at the sacrifice of public interests, and there was besides that suspicion, happily unfounded, in the public mind that those in place and power had in the dark, and behind the back of the public, done something which needed an open public enquiry.

What I have all along contended for in my minutes on circulars on this subject of the Back Bay reclamation, and in open meetings, is the preservation in its integrity of *this principle of public morality in public affairs*. A private person may make a tempting offer but the public interests demand that such offer be put by a public body like the Trust to competition, so that public interests may be better served, and that they may not in any way suffer later on, if not immediately.

The question at yesterday's meeting hinged on the latest development proposed by Mr. Vakil, namely, that his offer would be of no use unless he had a concession of the monopoly for 999 years—a most mischievous offer to be entertained by any body of Trustees administering a public Trust, and I strongly raised my voice against doing anything of the kind. I repeated my suggestion that the Trustees ought to broadly advertise that the public should come and make offers for the reclamation on such terms as they may wish. But it was the feeling of the Trustees that in the first place they should sound the Government, whether they would be prepared to grant the concesson for 999 years. I openly observed that I doubted if the Government, bearing in mind the fundamental public policy, would readily grant it when a thousand projects of public interests in the near future may demand the utilisation of the area. In the case of this concession their hands would be tied if granted. I cannot conceive of any Government of a civilised country, which with its eyes open and a knowledge of the potentialities of public requirements, would be so shortsighted and negligent of public interests as to grant it. And yet it is most amazing to find the Chairman so intent on this concession that *even before he has consulted the Board* he had informally sounded, as he declared at the board, some authority in the Government in whose hands the matter lies! It is to be devoutly hoped that that authority will exercise a wiser and sounder discretion in this matter than the Chairman of the Improvement Trust, and resolutely set his face against granting such a concession. It transpired at yesterday's meeting that Sir Dinsha M. Patel has written to the Chairman that he is inclined to make an offer and that therefore the matter should be postponed till his return from London in November. Evidently, then, there are capitalists who are willing to compete for this reclamation. Sir Dinsha would never have known of it had the matter not been made public. Here we see the advantage of publicly inviting offers. Is there a doubt that other capitalists might also come forward? Will not that be a great advantage to the Trust, and will not the Board be enabled to judge for itself what is best for the interests of the Trust in this competition! How far the offers should be entertained and on what conditions is a different matter. But the very fact of publicity is undoubtedly a great gain. One man should never be allowed to steal a march over the public ignorant of the facts.

In conclusion, Mr. Editor, my sole object in addressing you at this length is to apprise the public of how matters stand at present. Let it be known all about this precious reclamation so that it might not afterwards be laid at the door of the Trustees, of which the Chairman is one, that a job was perpetrated. And let the Government also consider for themselves how far the monopoly for 999 years sought for should be considered and entertained, bearing in mind their own needs and requirements, and the principle which should guide their action in matters of this charater.—Yours, etc.,

D. E. WACHA.

Bombay, August 6.

NEW BISHOP OF LAHORE.

CONSECRATION AT SIMLA.

(From our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, August 6.

The service of consecration of the Rev. Canon Durrant as Bishop of Lahore took place at Christ Church, Simla, to-day, under somewhat depressing conditions as regards weather, as it was a typical monsoon day in the hills with steady constant rain and thick mist. The result was that the surroundings of Christ Church were most dismal, the tents which had been erected at the entrances were dripping with wet and the peal of bells rang out into a damp sodden moisture-laden atmosphere. It was originally intended that the Consecration should take place in the Calcutta Cathedral, but a strong feeling was expressed that the ceremony should take place in the principal parish church of the diocese which is to be the new Bishop's sphere of work, as Lahore is hardly a suitable place climatically in August.

The service commenced at 10 a.m. by which hour Christ Church was completely filled. Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Hardinge, attended by Captain Atkinson, A. D. C., and most of the high officials of the Government of India, were present. The procession which entered the church by the west door was composed as follows:—A Cross-bearer, the choir, the verger and another Cross-bearer. Then followed the clergy numbering about forty, then the Chaplain of Simla, the Honorary Canons, the Archdeacons of Delhi, and of Lahore, the preacher, the Bishop-designate and his Chaplain, the Bishop of Lucknow and his Chaplain, the Bishop of Nagpur and his Chaplain, a Cross-bearer, the Registrar of the Diocese in wig, and robes, a Chaplain to the Metropolitan, then the Metropolitan and other Chaplains. Processional Hymn No. 355 was sung as the procession moved up the aisle. The Metropolitan and the Bishops proceeded to the altar while the Bishop's Chaplains, the Bishop-designate, the Archdeacons and Canons were seated in the chancel and the clergy and choir in the body of the church immediately below the pulpit and the organ loft.

The Metropolitan began the communion service, the Bishop of Lucknow reading the Epistle and the Bishop of Nagpur the Gospel.

At the conclusion of the creed the preacher, the Rev. A. W. Davies, M.A., was conducted to the pulpit by the verger and delivered a sermon from the text "I say not into thee, until seven times but until seventy times" from the eighteenth Chapter of St. Mathew. In the course of the sermon he referred to the object of the service and to the past career of the Bishop-designate. The Bishop-designate was conducted to the vestry by the verger, the Chaplain of Simla, and his chaplain to be vested in his rochet and on his return was met at the chancel steps by the Bishops of Lucknow and Dornakal, who presented him to the Metropolitan who was seated in a chair before the altar.

The Registrar of the Diocese then advanced to the chancel steps where he read out the King's mandate for the consecration of Canon Durrant, followed by an authorisation from the Archbishop of Conterbury to the Metropolitan to perform the ceremony of Consecration and the Bishop-designate took and signed the oath of due obedience to the Metropolitan who commended the Bishop-designate to the prayers of the congregation.

The Litany was then sung by the Bishop of Nagpur, at the conclusion of which the Metropolitan still sitting in his chair in front of the altar with the other three Bishops standing round put the questions for the examination of Bishops-desiguate which are prescribed in the service.

The Bishop-designate was then again conducted to the vestry by the verger and the Chaplain of Simla to be robed.

On his return he knelt facing the altar where the Metropolitan with the three Bishops grouped around him was standing and the Consecration took place.

The Metropolitan gave a short prayer and then he and the other three Bishops laid their hands on the head of the new Bishop and delivered to him a Bible. After the Consecration an offertory was held for the fund for assisting in the education of the poorer children of the domiciled community, after which the Metropolitan administered the commission to the Bishops and then, assisted by the Bishops of Nagpur, Lucknow and Dornakal, to the clergy and laity.

The Metropolitan then pronounced the blessing and the service ended, the procession returning to the western door singing the "Nunc Dimittis" in the same order as at entering except that the newly consecrated Bishop walked with the Metropolitan.

In the afternoon an "At Home" took place at the U. S. Club, Chalet, given by some Punjab friends of Bishop Lefroy to meet the Metropolitan and the new Bishop of Lahore. About 150 persons were present.

DELHI NEWSPAPER AND THE WAR.

ALLEGED SEDITIOUS PAMPHLET.

MOTION IN CALCUTTA.

[Associated Press.]

CALCUTTA, August 6.

At the High Court to-day before the Chief Justice, Mr. Norton on behalf of Mr. Mahomed Ali, editor of the "Comrade" of Delhi, applied for the constitution of a special bench to hear an application in the matter of the forfeiture of a pamphlet entitled "Come over into Macedonia and help us," copies of which were received by Mr. Mahomed Ali and four copies of which were surrendered by him in Delhi and one copy in Calcutta.

Counsel said he had gone through the pamphlet carefully and he could not understand how it could create any class or race hatred, and he failed to understand how the Government of India could make out that it was a seditious one. Counsel further said he was not in possession of the original pamphlet but there were reprints of it published in the "Comrade."

Chief-Justice:—You had better make a formal application to me explaining the circumstances under which you do it and then I shall consider the question of constituting a special bench to hear it.

BARISAL CONSPIRACY CASE.

INSPECTOR PRODUCES SEDITIOUS LEAFLETS.

[Associated Press.]

BARISAL, August 6.

The hearing of the conspiracy case was resumed to-day before the Special Magistrate after a fortnight's recess. It was raining when the accused were brought to Court walking. The whole day was occupied in examination of a number of witnesses for identification who were mostly schoolmasters, Several copies of the seditious leaflet, "Swadhin Bharat," which were distributed among schoolboys and others, were also identified by those in whose hands they fell and subsequently forwarded to the authorities.

Rohini Kumar Sen, Court Inspector, produced a manuscript booklet seized at a house search with the title "Instructions for Drill" and an alleged letter the purport of which was "You are old as well as ill, yet you are a coward, better to die like a hero leaving an undying name behind;" signed "H.. M." It was not despatched.

Ashutosh Bagchi, printer of a local weekly paper "Barisal Hitashi," examined, said he was convicted in a sedition case for printing a seditious article in the "Barisal Hitashi." At that time the accounts were kept by one Durga Mohun who was punished in that case on the allegation that he was the editor of that paper. At the time of the publication of the article Durga Mohun was not at Barisal. Copies used to be given to him (witness) by several persons whose names he did not know. Norendra Sen, Kabiraj, used to learn Kabiraji and occasionally corrected proofs. Witness did not know if Norendra had any other connection with that paper. Witness could not say who wrote the article and who gave him that article for publication.

SIMLA FINE ARTS EXHIBITION.

OPENED BY THE VICEROY.

(From our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, Aug. 6.

In spite of bad weather there was a brilliant gathering to witness the opening of the Simla Fine Arts Exhibition which was performed by Lord Hardinge. Lord and Lady Hardinge were conducted round the Exhibition by Mr. Bevan Petman, bar-at-law, Honorary Secretary. The success of the Exhibition is due to the efforts of Mr. Petman.

Their Excellencies bought five pictures to-day, three by Indian and two by European artists. Although the Exhibition was opened only yesterday no less than four thousand Rupees worth of pictures were bought. The Maharaja of Bikaner alone having bought pictures worth Rs. 1,500.

HEAVY RAIN IN SIMLA.

BOMBAY MAILS DELAYED.

(From our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, August 6.

Simla had heavy rain during the past twenty-four hours and many small landslips have taken place over the station. There have been also landslips on the Kalka-Simla Railway and the Bombay mail was delayed by three hours and it is expected that the Calcutta mails will also be delayed.

ALLAHABAD HIGH COURT.

ALLAHABAD, August 6.

The Allahabad High Court rises for the annual vacation to-morrow. Mr. Justice Ryves will be the vacation judge.

HIGH COURT.

APPELLATE SIDE.

DISPUTE OVER TEMPLE LAND.

GOVERNMENT'S APPEAL.

Before the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Batchelor.

THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA v. BAWA BALKISHANDAS.

The facts of this case are briefly these:—

The respondent Bawa Balkishandas Guru Jankidas, who claimed to be the manager of the Patali Hanuman temple in Surat City, sued the defendant, the Secretary of State for India in Council, for a declaration that land measuring about 3 square yards and 1 foot, occupied by a portion of his "Bangli" or detached building was part of the temple land and of the plaintiff's possession for over 60 years and ownership, and not part of the Government Survey No. 83, nor of the defendant's ownership; and for a perpetual injunction restraining the Collector of Surat or any other officer or servant of the defendant from removing or causing the said building to be removed.

The defendant raised bar of jurisdiction under Section 11 of Bombay Act X of 1876, and Section 80 of the Civil Procedure Code, and claimed the land as Government land, comprised within Survey No. 83, which, he said, was part of the river-bed under Section 37 of the Land Revenue Code and had always been in the possession of the Government.

QUESTION OF LIMITATION.

The suit was filed in the District Judge's Court at Surat. The Court raised the issues whether the plaintiffs's suit was barred under Section 11 of the Bombay Act X of 1876, by reason of the plaintiff's not appealing to the revenue authorities against an order of the Collector, dated 14 April, 1909? Whether the plaintiff's suit was barred under Section 80 of the Civil Procedure Code, as being filed within two months of a notice, dated 14th April, 1909? The District Judge decided both the issues in favour of the plaintiff Bawa. He said in his judgment:—

"The temple is ancient, but was renewed along with the parapet wall and pitching between 1905 and 1907 at the expense of Chaturbhujdas. The detached building to be referred to as the "Bangli" occupying the land in suit and other lands was begun in 1907. It had reached about its present stage up to one storey when a neighbour, Reverend Dr. Shillidy of the Irish Presbyterian Mission, whose land to the south it adjoined and overlooked, brought the building of the "Bangli" to the notice of the Municipal Secretary. The Municipal Committee gave the plaintiff notice to stop building. Mr. Bonus, the President of the Municipality, who was also the Collector of Surat, took the matter up at first in the former capacity, and then in the latter. The Collector, after obtaining a report from the Mamlatdar of Chorasi, that the land in suit was Government land, authorized the Municipality under Section 122 (2) of the Bombay District Municipal Act, to take possession of it. The Municipality having given notice, the plaintiff instituted a suit similar to the present against the Municipality in the Court of the First Class Subordinate Judge at Surat. After the case had proceeded a certain way and the plaintiff applied for an *ad-interim* injunction, the Collector on the 2nd April, 1909, decided to deal with the matter under his powers under the Land Revenue Code, and advised the Municipality not to oppose the injunction or to contest the suit, which was accordingly decided in the plaintiff's favour under the judgment in August 1909.

"AD-INTERIM" INJUNCTION.

"On the 12th February, 1909, the Collector upon reports, from whom, it is not clear, that 'the building was being gradually added to, little by little, in expectation that it would stand,' directed the Mamlatdar to report the complete removal of the encroachment within a month. On the 12th April, the Collector revived these orders, which he had held in abeyance pending the proceedings by the Municipality, and ordered the Mamlatdar to remove the encroachment by the end of April. On the 14th April, the Mamlatdar prepared notice, under Section 202 of the Land Revenue Code and had it signed by the Sub-Divisional Officer and served upon Pranjivandas on the 23rd April. On the 30th April Dr. Shillidy wrote to the Collector to say that the building was going on and the Collector on the same day issued an urgent order to the Mamlatdar at once to prepare a plan of the encroachment. The Mamlatdar sent the plan. The plaintiff gave the defendant notice, purporting to be under Section 80, Civil Procedure Code, on the 29th April, and served it upon the Collector, who on 1st May, 1909, wrote to Dr. Shillidy to say that unless the plaintiff obtained an injunction from the Civil Courts, he, the Collector, would direct the demolition of the encroachment at the end of the period specified in the notice. On the 1st May, 1909, the plaintiff instituted the present suit and applied for an *ad-interim* injunction to restrain the defendant by his officers or servants from demolishing the "Bangli" in suit. The *ad-interim* injunction was opposed for the defendant by the Collector and was refused by the Court. On the 3rd May, the plaintiff gave the Collector notice of appeal to the High Court against this order, sending a copy to the Mamlatdar, who asked the Collector for orders as to whether the building on the encroachment was to be demolished. The Collector on the 21st April, ordered demolishment, and the Mamlatdar issued the necessary orders to the land Daroga, Thakordas. Thakordas went again the next day on a similar errand, but was met by the plaintiff's pleader, who showed him the High Court's order of the 6th May, restraining the Collector from demolition *ad-interim*, which order was communicated to the latter by telegram. The Collector being restrained by the High Court's order from the demolition, ordered the land Daroga, to see that no further building took place. The High Court, after hearing both sides, confirmed the *ad-interim* order on the 23rd June. With this preliminary history, it is possible to deal with the issues raised.

SUIT DECREED.

"Upon the 1st issue, the notice, upon which the defendant's objection is based is a notice under Section 202, 61 of the Land Revenue Code given by the Sub-Divisional Officer, not to the plaintiff but to Pranjivandas, who supplied the plaintiff with money for the building of the "Bangli." The plaintiff contends that the notice under Section 202 of the Land Revenue Code should have been against the person in possession, himself and not Pranjivandas, who is not proved to have been in any way in possession. But since the notice, was not made out or served against the plaintiff, whatever appeal, if any, under Section 203, Land Revenue Code, might lie on the part of Pranjivandas, no appeal to superior revenue authorities could obviously lie on the plaintiff's part against the notice, or was allowed to him by the law. This contention, I think, is correct. The plaintiff's suit is not, therefore, barred under Section 11 of the Bombay Act X of 1876. The defendant, by his agent the Collector, having failed to make the plaintiff the party in possession, in any way a party to the order, cannot obviously now turn round and set up Section 11 as a bar to the plaintiff, whatever it might have been to Pranjivandas: Shakharam vs. The Secretary of State for India (I. L. R. 28 Bom. 332)."

With regard to the second issue also the District Judge said that the plaintiff's suit was not time-barred under Section 80 of the Civil Procedure Code.

The Secretary of State appealed against the order of the District Judge.

The preliminary point regarding notice was argued by the Advocate-General.

The Hon. Mr. Setalvad, who appeared on behalf of the respondent, replied.

In view of counsel on either side having expressed their desire to try to settle the dispute amicably, their Lordships granted a fortnight's adjournment.

The Advocate-General, with the Government Pleader, appeared for the Secretary of State for India in Council.

The Hon. Mr. Setalvad, with Mr. Manubhai Nanabhai, Mr. Ratanlal Ranchoddas and Mr. N. K. Mehta, appeared for the respondent.

SEDITIOUS SPEECHES.

A KULKARNI BOUND OVER.

(Before Justices Heaton and Shah.)

EMPEROR *v.* KESHAV BALKRISHNA KULKARNI.

Yesterday morning Mr. W. L. Weldon instructed by Mr. W. B. Pradhan presented an application on behalf of Keshav Balkrishna Kulkarni, the Kulkarni of Shindad, to their Lordships for the revision of the order of Mr. A. H. A. Simcox, District Magistrate of East Khandesh ordering the petitioner and one Narhar Sukhdeo to furnish bonds for Rs. 500 that they will be of good behaviour for six months under Section 108 of the Criminal Procedure Code.

It appears that the petitioner and fourteen others were served with a notice, issued by the District Magistrate of East Khandesh in the 5th of May, 1913, under Section 112 of the Code of Criminal Procedure. When all the accused appeared before the Magistrate at Jalgaon on 9th of May proceedings against twelve of them were dropped, and the enquiry commenced against the remaining three persons, the petitioner being one of them. On the 12th May the Magistrate concluded the inquiry and ordered the petitioner and another person to execute a bond of Rs. 500 with one surety for a similar amount, while he discharged the third accused with a warning.

Mr. Simcox in the course of his order said: These accused were brought up for disseminating seditious matter in the form of lectures given at the house of the second accused (Narhar Sukhdeo) where the third accused (petitioner) also lives. The matter was brought to my notice by a petition, and enquiry revealed that there were meetings at which B. G. Tilak's picture was garlanded and his deeds extolled, while unsavoury references were made to recent occurrences in Bengal and Nasik. There was a movement to collect subscriptions for the "cause." This history was fully proved in this Court, and the defence did not endeavour to disprove the facts, but merely alleged enmity between the relatives of some witnesses and one of the accused. I consider it proved that meetings were held and seditious lectures were given at the house of the second and third accused. As to the first accused's (Ramchandra Ksehav) share in the matter, he is only a visitor at Sindad. It was alleged at first that he was prime mover in the matter, but this is not proved. In fact his part was a very small one. I dismiss him with a warning.

HURRIED ENQUIRY.

It was urged on behalf of the petitioner that the notice issued by the District Magistrate was too vague, and was not in accordance with law. The petitioner was not present in the village of Sindad on the 15th of April as alleged as he was on leave from 14th to 17th, but owing to the hurried nature of the enquiry it did not occur to the petitioner to take up that defence. The Magistrate ought to have held that the object of witness Shankar Madhav Kulkarni, a student of the Bombay Veterinary College, in sending the petition, was to get the Kulkarniship to which the petitioner had been appointed. The petitioner was merely a tenant in the house of Narhar Sukhdeo and was not, therefore, responsible for the pictures found in that house. Amongst the pictures there were also the pictures of their Imperial Majesties.

Their Lordships refused to admit the application.

ALLEGED FALSE EVIDENCE APPROVER.

SANCTION FOR PROSECUTION REFUSED.

(Before the Chief Justice and Justices Batchelor and Heaton.)

EMPEROR *v.* DAHYA AMBARAM.

Their Lordships disposed of the application of the Government asking for sanction to prosecute one Dahya Ambaram for the offence of giving false evidence under Section 193 and 194 of the Indian Penal Code.

Mr. S. S. Patkar, Government pleader, appeared for the Crown, and Mr. G. N. Thakore appeared for the opponent.

It was said that the opponent with one Keshavlal Ottam and Viram Virsang was sent up to the Magistrate of Ahmedabad on a charge of murder. The Magistrate tendered a pardon to the said Dahya on condition of his making a full and true disclosure of the whole of the circumstances within his knowledge relative to the said offence. Dahya then in the Magistrate's Court gave evidence incriminating himself and the two other accused. The remaining accused were committed to the sessions on a charge of murder. They were tried by the Additional Sessions Judge of Ahmedabad, before whom Dahya gave evidence when he resiled from his former statement and stated that the said statement was untrue and tutored by the police. The other two accused were subsequently acquitted by the High Court. The Government now applied for sanction to prosecute Dahya for making contradictory statements.

Their Lordships rejected the application.

INSOLVENCY COURT.

DECEASED PHOTOGRAPHER'S LIABILITIES.

(Before Mr. Justice Macleod, Commissioner.)

Re THE ESTATE OF THE LATE MR. DUKLE

Mr. Kapadia appeared for Mulchand Shantidas, one of the creditors of the deceased, and applied for a rule to administer in insolvency the estate of the deceased. Mr. Kapadia said the deceased was a partner in the firm of Babaji Succaram and Co., photographers, which owed his client Rs. 600. Dukle died on the 6th June 1913, leaving a minor son and a widow. The deceased's debts amounted to a lakh of rupees and his share in the family estate situated at Lohar Chawl Street was estimated at Rs. 20,000.

The Comissioner granted a rule.

INDIAN SPECIE BANK CASE.

Re ABDUL SAKUR ISMAIL MEMON.

Mr. R. D. N. Wadia appeared on behalf of Abdul Sakur and applied for a interim order.

Mr. Wadia said his client was the ninth defendant in the Indian Specie Bank case, where he had stood security for Rs. 60,000 for one Haji Jan who failed. Abdul Sakur, therefore, applied for an interim order.

Mr. Dastur opposed on behalf of an opposing creditor.

Mr. Wadia objected to Mr. Dastur appearing, as under Rule 19 seven days' notice had not been given.

The Commissioner: Mr. Dastur can appear.

Mr. Wadia: He can appear but he cannot be heard.

Mr. Dastur said they had given notice that they were going to oppose only the schedule. Abdul Sakur's debts amounted to Rs. 1,95,000, out of which not a single pie had been paid to the opposing creditor. Rs. 15 were shown as good assets. The insolvent was supposed to have lost in his agency business but not a single scrap of paper or book had been produced in support of that statement. Under the circumstances, the Court had the right to refuse to adjudge him an insolvent. The insolvent had also filed a schedule in 1909, which had been dismissed for want of prosecution.

Mr. Wadia said Mr. Dastur would have ample time to oppose the schedule.

The Commissioner granted the interim order.

WRONGLY ADJUDGED INSOLVENT.

Re HASANALI EBRAHIMJI.

Mr. Campbell appeared for Hassanali Ebrahimji, who had been adjudged an insolvent at the instance of one Abdul Kader Abdul Ali on the 30th July 1913.

Mr. Campbell said the adjudication order had been based on certain allegations made by Abdul Kader, which were absolutely false and the order had been snatched behind the back of the insolvent. Hassanali was a large dealer in hardware, carrying on business at Darukhana and Kamatipura. He denied having given any notice to any of his creditors that he was going to suspend payment. He also denied having hidden himself, and produced affidavits of two respectable persons to show that he had been attending his place of business every day and that he lived in the same house that he had always been doing. The Official Assignee had placed a seal to his place of business, with the result that his business had suffered. Hassanali owed money to only two persons who had never harassed him. About Kader's brother-in-law, he had bought from Hassanali certain goods, and instead of paying the money to Hassanali, he said he would pay it to Abdul Kader to whom Hassanali owed some money. Hassanali could not pay Abdul Kader because the latter's brother-in-law refused to pay Hassanali the money for the things bought from him and hence Abdul Kader had Hassanali adjudged an insolvent. Hassanali prayed for setting aside the adjudication order.

The Commissioner issued a rule to show cause why the adjudication order should not be set aside, and ordered the Official Assignee to remove the seal and to place a watchman to see that nothing was removed.

DISCHARGES.

The following insolvents got their discharges.—Ratilal Harjivandas Thacker; Sitaram Vasudeo Pradhan; Luxman Ganoo; Pema Devji Surti; Ganpat Madev Mohite and Harischander Madev Mohite; Moosa Vali Khoja; Elia Solomon Mangaoker; Vasudev Narayen Khatkhate; Vithal Mahadev Vengoorleker; Hooseinsha Valad Mahomedsha; Yaswantrao Krishnaji Karande; Vasant Narayan Dabri and Eknath Anaji Fadkari.

INSOLVENT'S ALLEGED FRAUD.

Re BANDEALI HIRJI.

This insolvent's debts amounted to Rs. 7,26,061, while his assets amounted to Rs. 254,638. The Official Assignee recovered only Rs. 60,000. It was alleged against the insolvent that prior to his insolvency he gave some money to his daughter Fatmabai and to his mehta. A notice was therefore issued to show cause why he should not be prosecuted for giving undue preference to some of his creditors. Seven charges of fraud had been framed against him by the Commissioner at the previous hearing, to which the insolvent pleaded not guilty and claimed to be tried.

The Hon. the Advocate-General, with Mr. Bahadurji, appeared for the prosecution, while Mr. J. D. Davar defended the insolvent.

After some evidence had been recorded, Mr. Davar said that one of the most important witnesses in the case was the insolvent's daughter Fatmabai. Council said the insolvent had come into trouble on account of his son-in-law, Cassam Nananji Miyani, to whom he had lent Rs. 85,000. Fatmabai was unable to attend the Court.

At this stage Mr. R. D. N. Wadia appeared for Fatmabai and applied that her evidence be taken on commission as she could not attend the Court owing to delicate health.

Mr. Bahadurji did not oppose the application, as, he said, there were criminal charges against the insolvent.

The Court ordered that the evidence of Fatmabai be taken at her house on commission on the day fixed by the Chief Clerk of the Insolvency Court. The further hearing of the case was adjourned.

BOY SCOUTS IN BOMBAY.

On Tuesday evening the 1st Bombay Troop were inspected in University Gardens and addressed by Mr. Ralph Bennett, late Secretary of the Madras Scouts, who was accompanied by Major Hutchinson, I.M.S., and Mrs. Hutchinson both of whom were much interested in the boys.

Mr. Bennett came especially to give the boys a message received from General Baden Powell (The Chief Scout) at the Birmingham Rally at which there were some 30,000 scouts on parade. The message from the Chief Scout was full of encouragement. It ended by saying that he hoped that soon there would be troops all over India, especially in the large cities such as Bombay. The Bombay troop which was started at the end of 1911 has just recently been entirely re-organised under a new Scoutmaster.

Mr. W. Botterill, Scoutmaster, 1st Bombay Troop, School of Art Bungalow, would be pleased to supply information to parents wishing their sons aged (12—18) to join the troop.

BOMBAY CORPORATION.

A meeting of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Corporation was held yesterday in the Municipal Hall. In the absence of the Hon. Mr. Fazulbhoy M. Chinoy Sir Sassoon David was in the chair.

Business of a formal character was gone through.

THE CAUSE LIST.

FOR THURSDAY 7TH AUGUST, 1913.

Before the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Batchelor.

In the Division Court No. 52.

Appeals for hearing and final disposal.

58-12-231-08—Edg. G. W. and Co. Sabhagchand Vasanji a firm v. Dawood Aboo and anr. Rustomji and Co.

47-12-86-08—Dastur and Co. Kupram Nadan Gopat a firm v. Yishwantrao Ramchandra Jankeram Dikshit and P.

64-12-991-11—Little and Co. Bai Rahimatthai and ors. v. Ida alias Haji Abdul Satar Solee Sabnis and Co.

75-12-673-11—Bhai K. and G. The Baroda Spg. and Wg. Co. Ld. v. The Satya Narayen Marine and Fire Insurance Co. Ld.

L. A. Reference.

63-12-3-12—Bick M. R. and Co. Ahmedbhoy Habibbhoy (In Lign) v. The Government of Bombay Hiralal and Co. E. F. Nicholson.

1-13-603-12—Bick M. R. and Co. B. I. Zang v. Heptullabhai Ismailji Suragmal and Co.

3-13-319-12—In Person (a pauper) Ragaram Atmaram Joshi v. Poma Dolla and ors. Mota J. and M. Edg. G. W. and Co.

5-13-458-05—Hiralal and Co. (for a pauMadh K. and hramtr htrehtmrh per) Nighbai widow v. Noorbai widow Madh K. and C.

7-13-902-12—Captain and V. Rao Bahadur Dr. Dinanath B. Naik Dandekar v. Indoomal Memchand and ors. Sorajmal and Co.

8-13-204-12—Jeh. M. and S. (for a pauper) Mahomed Hoosein Jan Mahomed v. Sooleman Joosub and ors. Sen B. and Co. Jeh. M. and S. Cap. and V.

9-13-929-11—Payne and Co. Manechand Furdoonji Shroff v. The Bombay Co. Ld. Crawford B. and Co.

10-13-1035-11—Payne and Co. Fardoonji Dhinjibhoy Shroff and ors. v. The Bombay Co. Ld. Crawford B. and Co.

78-12-271-12—Payne and Co. Bhagabhai Ollarakhia v. R. D. Sethna Madhowji K. and C.

6-13-684-12—Payne & Co. Sorabji Hormusji Botlewalla v. Jamshedji Merwanji Wadia. Captain & C.

11-13-485-12—Mulji Kh. and Th. Nagindas Kanchoddass Shroff v. The Advocate General of Bombay Ard. H. D. and Co.

15-12-835-12—Dubash and Co. Yacoob Ibrahim Saysni v. Abdul Latiff Haji Soomar Tyabji D. and Co.

16-13-383-99 Payne and Co. Noor Mahomed Haji Ismail v. Goolam Mahomed Haji Ismail Crawford B. and Co.

17-13-693-12—Little and Co. The G. I. P. Ry. Co. v. The Municipal Corporation of the City of Bombay and anr. Crawford B. and C.

18-13-1298-12—Edg. G. W. and Co. Purshotam Ambalal and anr. v. Shri Manoo alias Matoo Betiji Maharaj Sunderdas and Co.

19-13-656-12—Bhai K. and G. Diwan Bahadur Kasturchand Aberchand v. Gulabchand Manalal and Co. a firm and anr. Payne and Co. Bick M. R. and Co.

20-13-238-12—Mehta & D. Manecklal Dharamsey and ors. v. Kursondas Heerji & ors. Miralal & Co.

21-13-525-12—Jeh. M. and S. Lullackchand Hookumchand a firm v. Harmanbux Ramcoover a firm Motichand and D.

22-13-819-12—Unwalla P. and P. Valibai widow v. Goculdas Karesondas Madhowji K. and Ch.

23-13-657-12—Shroff D. and D. Bai Sonabai widow v. Bai Jaiji Ardeshir H. D. and Co.

25-13-1-13—Payne and Co. Andrew Yule and Co., a firm v. Ardeshir Bomonji Dubash and anr. Pest R. K. and Co.

26-13-66-12—Little and Co. The London County and Westminister Bank Ld. v. The Bank of Bombay. Crawford B. and Co.

12-13-1050-11—Payne and Co. Tribhowanda M. Nathubhai and ors. v. Mahomedalli Lookmanji Sullemanji Jehangir and S.

(Before Mr. Justice Davar.)

IN THE DIVISION COURT NO. 40.

FOR DISMISSAL.

503-13—Dikshit & P. Jankibai widow v. Messrs. Simon & Motilal a firm.

223-06—Payne & Co., The Advocate genl. of Bombay, v. Moosa Haji Hassam and ors. Baishanker K. & G. Part Heard.

641-10—Tyabjee D. & Co., Motilal Tejmall a firm v. Kanayalal Ramcoover & anr. Motichand & D.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

897-12—Manecklal and Th. Ladoba B. Amrey v. Sadanand Jagannath & ors. Shamrao M. & H.

1245-12—Mulji K. & Th. Nana Yessoo Padval v. Sitabai Widow & anr. Dastur & Co.

1308-12—Mulla & M. Piran Hassan v. Gulam Mahomed Shah Mahomed Patell and ors. Ardeshir H. & D. Co.

1319-12—Edgelow G. W. & Co. Jiwabhai Wadilal & ors. v. The New Piece Goods Bazaar Co., Ltd. Payne & Co.

43-13—Edgelow G. W. & Co. Jiwabhai Wadilal and ors. v. The New Piece Goods Bazaar Co. Ltd. Payne and Co.

309-03—Malvi H. M. & R. Jitmull Kanayalal a firm v. Ebji Umersey a firm Ardeshir H. D. & Co.

310-03—Malvi H. M. & R. Jitmull Kanayalal a firm v. Shamji Ludha & Co. a firm Ardeshir H. D. & Co.

311-03—Malvi H. M. & R. Mamraj Rambhagat a firm v. Ebji Oomersey a firm Ardeshir H. D. & Co.

1276-12—Chitnis M. & K. Manaji Kuverji Raje Shirke v. Merwanji Jehangir Vakil & anr. Sabnis & G.

1201-12—Sabnis & G. Merwanji Jehangir Vakil v. Manaji Cooverji Raje Shirke Chitnis M. & K.

666-11—Jamestji R. and D. Sadad Panna & Co. a firm v. Shivnarayan Parbhulal Edgelow G. W. & Co. For trial of issues raised by appeal court on 14-2-13.

O. S. 301-13—Patell & Ez. Roque Estevas Pereiva alias Rock Steven Pereiva v. Rozario Mathaias De Silva alias Rodgers Mathaias De Silva & ors. Patell & Ez. Bhimji & Co.

O. S. 303-13—Patell & E. Roque Estevas Pereiva alias Roque Steven Pereiva v. Roger Mathaias De Silva and ors. Patell & E. Bhimji & Co.

O. S. 312-13—Motichand & D. Nemchand Nathabhai v. Dayabhai Manchharam & ors. Ardeshir H. D. & Co. Patell & E.

262-13—Pestonji R. K. & Co. Bai Jiwanbai Widow v. Amboobai Widow & ors. Madhawji R. & C. (For paupers) Edgelow G. W. & Co.

441-09—Little & Co. Mathuradas Gokuldas v. Tehelram Girdaridas & anr. Jamestji R. & D.

891-12—Mulla & M. Abdul Aziz Vali Mahomed v. Khatizabai Tayabjee D. & Co.

939-12—Smetham B. & Co. Parvatibai widow v. Gopal Sudkoji Bole & ors. Vatcha & Co. Payne & Co. For further hearing.

486-13—Wadia G. and Co., Purkha Dolla and Co. a firm v. Gulam Hoosein Abdulally, Patell and Es. Man J. H. & Co.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Beaman).

In the Division Court No. 53.

SUITS FOR HEARING & FINAL DISPOSAL.

Long Causes.

716-12—D. J. Mantri, Shamsherkhan Inooskhan v. Sulleman Jusub and anr. Smetham B. & Co. Part heard.

478-10—Matri J. & B. Ismail Haji Allarkhia & anr. v. Mahim Miya & ors. Sham M. & H. Jehos. Part Heard, 7-10-12.

895-12—Bhaishanker K. & G. The Lakhmidas Khimji Spg. & Wg. Co. Ld. v. Raja Bahadur Motilal Shivlal Bicknell M. R. & Co. Not to be called on till 7-8-13.

1230-12—Hiralal and Co. Rajaballi Kanji and ors. v. Bai Sonabai widow and ors. Jam R. and D. R. & Co.

829-12—Sabuo & G.—Goomansing Chainsing v. Pretheraj Jethanell a firm Shroff D. and D.

261-12—Sabnis & G. Goomansing Chainsing v. Prithiraj Jethmull a firm, Shroff D. & D.

1269-12—Khandirmdh & M. Choosilal Zelchand v. Bankatlal Kisson.

1143-12—Surajmal & Co. Vaga Vella & ors. v. Khimdas alias Bapoodas Laxmandas & ors. Annia & Desai a Tyabji Wg. Kh. & Th.

470-11—Bhai K & G. Ramvalabh Harmubhai v. Gopiram Harmukhrai Sunderdas & Co. & anr. Crawford B. & Co.

1144-12—Ard. H. D. & Co. Mighraj Ganbux v. Premsukh Gopinath a firm Brek M. R. & Co.

1014-12—Tirajmal & Co. Sayed Nuru Sayed Hoosein Nalband & anr. v. Mariambai widow & anr. Jain R. & D.

297-12—Mulla & Mulla. Shri Krishna Priya Vahooji Jundoos v. Charandas Chaturbhey. Bhai K. & G.

425-12—Maty J. & M. Mahomed Dossa v. Khaja Abdulla Ruttomsey.

Aden Ct. Suit 148-12—Sunderdas & Co. Nusserwanji Muncherji Adenwalla & anr. v. Phirozsha Mancherji Adenwalla. Jeh. G. & B.

1280-12—Dikshit & P. Khunderao Nana Moroba Vasantrao Nane Noraba & ors. Daph. F. & D. Mulji Kh. & Th.

189-12—Manecklal & Ty. Ranchordas Harjiwan & anr. v. Aboo Bucker Abdul Rahiwan. Little & Co.

(Before Mr. Justice Macleod.)

In the Division Court No. 43.

FOR DECREE ABSOLUTE.

N. J. 464-12—Crawford B. & Co. George Thomas Mawson v. Annie Kate Mawson & anr. Cragie B. & C.

SUITS FOR HEARING & FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSES.

540-11—Payne & Co. Thakersey Zakhundas v. Khimji Gokeldas & ors. Deph. F. & D. Bhai K. & G. Part heard.

589-11—Surajmal & Co. Hassanali & oths. v. Lukhmanji Thavarbhai & ors. S. H. M. & H. Payne & Co. Surajmal & Co.

956-12—Daph. F. & D. Haji Ajam Goolam Hoosein a firm v. Ibrahim Mahomed Bhani Payne & Co.

1327-12—Dubash & P. Hoosseinally Dossabhai v. Kowarbai window.

791-12—Crawford F. & Co. Messrs. C. Boggiano & Co. a firm v. Ezra Abdulla & ors.

1069—12Dekshit & P. Kuberdas Nasingdas a firm v. Desaidhai Mandrabhai Amin & D.

975-11—Dhunjishaw B. Fatmabai a firm v. Tyaballi Mahomedalli & ors. Payne & Co. Jam R. & D. Mehta & D. Dhunjishaw & B.

32-13—Jam R. & D. Amichand Hakmaji & Co. Mistry Mamlal Nanji Little & Co.

1260-12—Bhai K. & G. Keshavlal Lallobhai a firm v. Sheik Oosman Abdul Karim Mulji Kh. & Ph.

1331-12—Mehta & D. for Ratilal Maganlal Chottalal v. Tribhowwandas Bukh R. & Co. a pauper & D.

24-13—Mirza M. & M. Mahomed Hoosein bin Mahomed Amin & anr. v. Abdul Kadir bin Gulam Mohedin Shaik Bhecan Captain & V.

39-13—Edgelow G. W. & Co. Jamnabai widow v. Mohanji Jootha & ors. Balkrishna & J.

768-12—Beck M. R. & Co. Percey Claude Sawyer v. The Commercial Agency a firm. Ard. H. D. & Co.

1258-12—Little & Co. John Landors Slater v. Nagindas Jamnadas Seveklal Bhai K. & G.

1240-12—Mulji Kh. & Th. Goolbai widow & anr. v. Nowraji Khursetji Postwalla & anr. Sham M. & H.

398-11—Jehangir M. & S. Ramdas Goolraj & ors. v. Soondirji Arjoon a firm, Sham M. & H.

1336-12—Edg. G. W. & Co. Nagindas Bhagwandas v. Bachoo Hurkissondas & ors. Mulji Th. & Th. Sham in H.

1274-12—Ardeshir D & Co. Shivram Hari. v. Nawab Kamal Yarvang Bahadur Bicknell M. R. & Co.

1193-12 Vachha & Co. Naneckchand Oovkarji v. Normadashanker Harjiwan & anr. Hiralal & Co. Vachha & Co.

STREET MOTOR ACCIDENT.

MILL HAND KNOCKED DOWN.

Rama Balu, Ramchandra Balu and Pandu Narayan, three mill-hands, were going along Gowalia Tank Road on Tuesday night, when motor-car No. 2646 belonging to the Hon. Mr. C. H. Setalvad, and driven by Rama Suntoo, came up from behind them, the driver blowing his horn on seeing the three men in his way. Two of them stepped to one side safely, but the third, in attempting to go to the other side of the road, was struck by the near mud-guard and was knocked down. The car was at once pulled up, the injured man was put into it and taken to the Sir J. J. Hospital, where it was ascertained that he had received only slight abrasions.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

ROBBED BY A FRIEND.

COMPLAINANT ASKS FOR LENIENT SENTENCE.

At the Mazagon Police Court yesterday before Mr. G. R. Khairaj, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Sykes charged one Shantaram Malla with the theft of two currency notes of the value of Rs. 25 belonging to one Purbanhar. Mr. B. N. Athavala appeared for the complainant.

The evidence was that on the night of the 4th instant the complainant and the accused who were friends paid a visit to another friend of theirs. After some time the accused left, long before the complainant. The latter next morning missed two notes and on making enquiries of his servants was informed that the accused had been to his place during his absence in the night.

Other evidence showed that the accused on leaving the complainant at his friend's place had gone over to his house on his return home and whilst there was tempted to steal the two notes which he chanced to see in the drawer.

He was found guilty and convicted.

The complainant being a friend of the accused asked for a lenient punishment. His Worship sentenced him to one day's simple imprisonment and fined him Rs. 50.

KIDNAPPING A GIRL.

MAHOMEDAN SENT TO JAIL.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. Frank Oliviera, Third Presidency Magistrate, Sub-Inspector Chimanlal charged Abbas *alias* Kassam Ahmed, a Mahomedan, with kidnapping Rabiabai, a Mahomedan girl, and with the theft of her ornaments valued at Rs. 135.

The evidence showed that the accused waylaid the girl while on her way home and represented to her that he was her maternal uncle, and to win her confidence mentioned the names of the members of her family. He then took her to a tea-shop and there suggested to her that she should hand over her ornaments to him as it was unsafe for her to keep them. The girl agreed and the accused absconded with the ornaments. He was subsequently arrested and the ornaments were recovered from a Marwari with whom they had been pledged.

The accused pleaded guilty, and, as he had three previous convictions, he was sentenced to nine months' rigorous imprisonment.

THEFT BY A SERVANT.

CRIME TRACED AFTER A YEAR.

At the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. Frank Oliviera, Third Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Smith charged Dakoo Mahdoo, a Hindu, with theft as a servant of a gold watch and chain, the property of his master Mr. Sydney George.

It appeared that the accused stole the articles about a year ago and absconded to his native place. On Tuesday he was seen loitering near Byculla, when he was arrested.

The accused pleaded guilty and was sentenced to four months' rigorous imprisonment.

POONA JUDGE'S RETIREMENT.

PLEADERS' FAREWELL TO MR. MEDHEKAR.

Members of the Poona Bar and the judges of the Shanawar Wada Court assembled on Monday afternoon to bid farewell to Mr. D. G. Medhekar, First Class Subordinate Judge of Poona, on the eve of his retirement. There were about eighty pleaders present.

Mr. K. A. Ghaswalla, bar-at-law, on their behalf, expressed the regret of the Bar at parting with the Judge, but it was satisfactory to note that he would reside in Poona during his retirement where people could always approach him and seek his advice. He recounted the many good qualities of the retiring Judge and laid special stress on his kindness towards the junior members of the Bar, who needed more than any one else in the profession a helping hand, and the Judge was always ready and willing to extend it to them. Mr. Medhekar also entertained genial feelings of friendship towards the profession. In conclusion, he expressed their hope that Mr. Medhekar would enjoy well earned repose and good health in his retirement.

Mr. Medhekar, who was very much affected, said in reply, that he was overjoyed at the kind words of Mr. Ghaswalla. He added that he would remember his pleasant days of service, and, if as a judge, he had occasion to disagree with any of them he desired that it may be forgotten. He also said that he would always be ready and willing to help any of them with advice. He thanked them most heartily for the gathering got up in his honour.

After distribution of flowers the Judge left the Court house amidst the cheers of the members of the Bar.

Dr. K. N. Karanjia, F.R.C.S.E., M.R.C.S. (Eng.), L.R.C.P. (Lond.), has passed the Oxford University examination for the degree of Doctor of Ophthalmology.

SOME AUDACIOUS THEFTS.

COUNTESS OF DUDLEY'S JEWELS.

The disappearance of the £130,000 pearl necklace in transit between Paris and London, directs a contemporary's attention to the dangers to which jewels and other valuable articles are exposed in transit.

The celebrated theft from the Countess of Dudley, who, in 1874, was robbed of her jewel case, containing ornaments and other articles of the total value of £20,000, may be recalled. Her ladyship, with the Earl of Dudley drove in a brougham to Paddington Station, followed by a cab containing the lady's maid and another woman servant, in charge of the Countess's jewel case.

While one of the women was helping her fellow-servant out of the cab, the case was temporarily deposited on the footway, and it was promptly snatched up by some unseen person. The jewels were never recovered.

ROBBING AN AMBASSADOR.

An almost similar robbery occurred at the same station within a month, the victim on this occasion being Baron Bulow, the Russian Ambassador, who, curiously enough, was on his way, with the Duke of Edinburgh and other distinguished guests, to visit Lord and Lady Dudley at Whitley Court. In the usual bustle on such an occasion the Ambassador's dressing case, containing valuables, was stolen. In this instance, also, the jewellery was not recovered, nor were the thieves caught.

A great robbery of diamonds, cut and uncut, to the value of £30,000, took place while they were in the post, as in yesterday's case, on the night of November 8, 1881, when with almost inconceivable daring, thieves entered the office at St. Martin's-le-Grand, where the registered articles, which included bags containing the diamonds, had been placed ready for removal.

Turning off the gas, the thieves seized the receptacles and their valuable contents in the momentary confusion that ensued, and, darting outside to a trap which was in waiting, dashed off in the darkness of the winter's night, and got clean away.

Naturally many valuable "parcels" are sent out from the Hatton-garden district post office, and this centre of the diamond industry is more or less always under the observation of thieves. It is, therefore, quite likely that the despatch of the valuable necklace to the consignee there yesterday was well known to those who actually excuted the robbery.

About eighteen months ago Mr. Rosenthal, a diamond merchant, of London and Antwerp, who was in the habit of carrying tens of thousands of pounds' worth of diamonds from Antwerp to Paris and to London, was robbed of his wallet containing uncut uncut stones to the value of £10,000. The theft was committed between either Paris and Boulogne or Boulogne and Folkestone.

The police had little doubt that the victim was followed all the way from the time he left Antwerp. He was hustled outside the Cafe de la Paix, in Paris, and six or seven men were arrested, but were discharged. Mr. Rosenthal believed that the wallet was abstracted from his possession at the moment he was crossing the gangway from the ship to the shore at Folkstone. The perpetrators of the robbery were never discovered.

The Duchess of Sutherland's loss of £30,000 worth of jewels will be remembered, although the incident took place about seventeen or eighteen years ago. The case containing the jewels was placed in the Dover to Folkstone express, and while the train was on the journey the robbery was committed. In this case the thieves, or some of them, were caught, one being "Harry the Valet" and another "Shirty Bob," both of whom, with other men, suffered long terms of imprisonment.

QUEEN OF SIAM'S LOSS.

Another train robbery that was never cleared up was that of the Queen of Siam's jewels. An important firm of London goldsmiths about two years ago sent out a valuable collection of pearls and diamonds to the Queen of Siam. The articles were packed in a special box, which was carefully sealed and locked. When the box arrived, however, it was found to be empty, although the seals were intact. Close inspection by experts subsequently revealed the fact that the seals were very cleverly executed copies of the originals.

Later on it was discovered that a man in the employ of the railway authorities at Singapore at the times the box passed through his hands was embarrassed with a bookmaker. He gave in payment of his debts one of the stolen articles. The police were immediately informed, and the man was traced to London. Observation was kept on the General Post Office in expectation of his calling for a letter, and when he did so he was pounced on by the police.

A very mistifying robbery was that of the £10,000 in sovereigns despatched in November last from the Bank of England to the Credit Lyonnais Bank in Alexandria. The money was enclosed in two wooden cases, securely nailed and bound with iron, and sealed with special seals. These boxes were carried under the usual strict conditions of supervision, yet on arrival they were found to be minus their precious contents, the place of which was occupied by lead blocks.

OIL RESOURCES OF THE EMPIRE.

ROMANCE OF A FIND IN CANADA.

What are the oil resources of Canada? Can the great Daughter Dominion contribute much to the vast future oil requirements of the Empire? In 1912 she imported enormous quantities of the fluid from the United States—76,324,771 gallons of crude oil, 33,961,181 of naphtha and lighter products, 14,272,898 of illuminating oil and 5,984,517 of lubricating and heavy paraffin oil. There is no immediate encouragement in the outlook. Indeed, the report of the Canadian Bureau of Mines, 1912, states that the future of the industry in Ontario, which is its chief seat, "is somewhat problematical." The production has been declining, and the outlook "depends upon the chances of finding new fields with the proper conditions." This is, indeed, very true says the "Daily Chronicle" and it is more or less true of all oil-fields, for oil is not inexhaustible, and immense as are the quantities in which it exists in thee arth, sooner or later the period of exhaustion will set in.

A romantic story is told of the origin of the search for oil in Canada, adds the writer in the same paper. The pioneer was John Shaw, who worked incessantly at his well until his last penny was spent, and one morning he went bare-footed, with an empty pocket and an empty stomach to find himself a millionaire the same evening. The well had gushed and the winning of oil had begun.

CANADIAN OIL-FIELDS.

The principal Canadian oil-fields are situated in the peninsula of South-Western Ontario, between Lake Huron and Lake Erie. The first oil was found at Lambton in 1862, though Manitoulin Island is pointed out as the place where oil was first discovered in Canada. Until recently the two centres of Petrolea and Oil Springs in Lambton County have been the largest producers, but in 1907 the Tilbury district in the county of Kent contributed 44 per cent. of the total production, which in that year was 27,621,851 gallons of crude oil. Other districts thereabout contribute to the supply. The wells have he characteristic features of abundant production at the beginning, sometimes as "gushers," followed by a pumping period, and then by exhaustion, sooner or later reached. There was a "gusher" in Raleigh township, Kent, which at one time produced 1,000 barrels a day. Now it has ceased to yield. But as the report of the Bureau of Mines remarks: "Who can say where other fields may be discovered? We have from the Trenton to the Corniferous (stratum) to explore in, and a discovery of a new field may be made at any time."

There is oil also in Northern Alberta where, along the Athabasca, are "tar sands" saturated with bituminous matter, all apparently undeveloped. Mr. R. W. Brock, director of the Geological Survey of Canada, said in his report of 1909 that there was evidence of the probable existance of an oil-field in this region. Oil seepages also occur in south-western Alberta, and Mr. Brock thought the prospects might be considered 'exceptionally good." In Ontario the extent of the oil area forbids us to regard the reduced output as indicating that petroleum production is an exhausted industry, and other regions of Canada have yet to be explored. The decline is reported to be not so rapid as it was, but there was a fall by progressive steps from production of 779,876 barrels in 1907 to 291,092 barrels in 1911. In New Brunswick the output of oil is small, but there was an increase from 1,485 barrels in 1910 to 2,461 barrels in 1911. The province has a shale oil industry, as has Nova Scotia, and in 1908, 50 tons of oil-bearing shales were sent from the New Brunswick deposits to Scotland for test at the Pumpherston Works, which gave a very satisfactory report.

Canada is a potential and problematical rather than an actual resource for the supply of oil. The same may be said of the production of oil in the West Indies. The industry there, however, is in its infancy.

UNDEVELOPED RESOURCES.

Autralia and New Zealand have resources of oil as yet only partially developed, which they will employ for their own needs, and perhaps most usefully for the service of their own navies. India is another part of the Empire where there is a large production of oil, chiefly in Burma, and the total output increased from 140,553,122 gallons in 1906 to 25,420, gallons in 1911. But India imports considerable quantities of oil her internal requirements being great and it is improbable that a for long time to come she will be able to do more than provide for her requirements and supply fuel oil to oil consuming ships serving in Indian waters.

The survey is at end. We have seen the full recognition which has become manifest within recent years, of the supreme importance of the oil problem. We noted how the matter is regarded in Germany, and the means in view to secure a full control of sufficient supplies. We then saw some of the conditions which attend the supply of oil and the methods of its storage. In the later articles we have surveyed some of the resources which are or may be accessible to this country, and particularly to the Royal Navy. We have a master mind at the head of the Royal Commission and a trusted and resolute statesman directing Naval affairs. The country therefore may feel confiedence that we shall not be allowed to lag behind in this matter.

GIRL BLOWN INTO THE SEA.

THE GALE AT MORNINGTON.

A COURAGEOUS RESCUE.

At the height of a storm, a thrilling incident took place on the pier at Mornington, on July 6, says the Sydney "Herald." The circumstances need no painting to make them sensational. The wind at dusk was blowing a half gale from the north, which at Mornington is off the water. The pier is not very long, but the end is fully exposed to the influence of the wind, and the sea is often very heavy, as it was on Sunday night. Some men sitting at the shore end of the pier saw in the dusk two girls (found later to be sisters named Simpson) walking up the pier.

FATAL UMBRELLA.

The wind was at their side, and to protect themselves from its keenness they had put up an umbrella, which they held over their shoulders. They walked briskly down the pier, and went to the extreme end, when, turning suddenly, they met the wind. Evidently they had miscalculated its force, or had forgotten that an umbrella offers considerable resistance to the wind, for in an instant one of the girls was blown into the sea, 10 feet below. Her companion was more fortunate. The wind wrenched the umbrella from her hands and carried it out to sea. Several men were strolling down the pier. One of them, Mr. Henry Furze, of Leongatha, at once ran along the pier, and, pausing only to take off his boots, dived into the water. He managed, notwithstanding the bad light, to find Miss Simpson; but she struggled with him so violently that in order to save both their lives Mr. Furze was compelled to strike her several severe blows and render her practically insensible. Meanwhile Mr. Geo. Roberts and Mr. Fritz, hearing the cries of the other girl, hastily launched a boat and rowed to the end of the pier. There they found that Mr. Fruze was almost exhausted, mainly through being bumped against the end of the pier. He had been unable to get a grip of the piles, and was in a bad state indeed. Both were drawn into the boat. Miss Simpson, who resides at Dromana, was driven home after the acident, suffering considerably from shock.

The plucky action of Mr. Furze is being rewarded by a presentation which was subscribed to by the townspeople of Mornington.

BOOT FASHIONS BY LAW.

FREAK DEMANDS OF WOMEN VOTERS.

Petticoat rule in California, the largest Suffragette State in the Union, is the subject of a denunciatory manifesto issued by the National Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage.

As a result of investigations made by Miss Alice Hill Chittenden, the association declares that the women of California, in a delirium of joy over their new toy, the ballot, have inaugurated an era of freak legislation and financial extravagance.

"At the last session of the California Legislature 4,000 Bills were introduced and 1,100 passed. One Bill sought to regulate the size of chicken-coops and another was framed to dictate the style of the shoes that school children should wear. Another regulated the size of the sheets used in hotels. Thirty-one new commissions were created by the Legislature at a cost of £200,000 annually in an endeavour to create the millennium."

The most unpractical political ideas prevail. "Children are not to be separated from their parents because of poverty. The State is to subsidise the home. Prisoners are to be paid for their work in the goals. In short, a regime of ease and comfort for everybody except the taxpayers is to dawn in the Golden State."—"Daily Mail."

POONA RACES.

Finish of the Arab Pony Trial Plate.

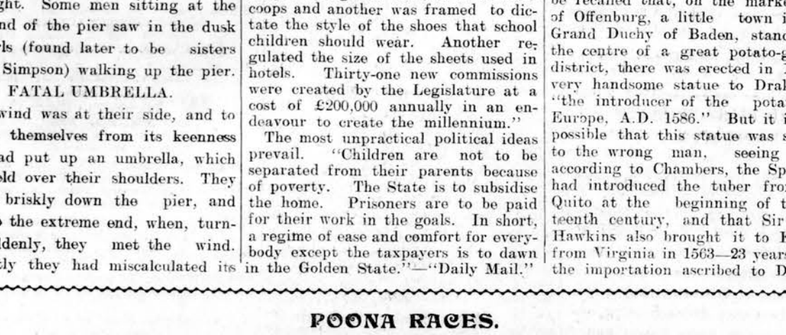

Photo by Messrs. Bourne & Shepherd *The Bombay Chronicle Press.*

Finish of the Subalterns' Plate.

SPELLBOUND BY A VOICE.

WIDOWER'S ROMANTIC FEELING

The romance of a voice which held a man 'spellbound" was the theme of a letter read at the Glamorgan Assizes at Swansea on July 14, before Mr. Justice Channel and a common jury, when Miss Alice Berry, twenty-three, a hospital nurse, was awarded £75 damages against a widower named Frederick Williams, a ship's engineer, for breach of promise of marriage, says the "Daily Mail."

The defendant, writing from his ship at Cardiff, had said:

On Sunday morning I was deeply convinced that that was to be a momentous day. I felt and knew that I was going to meet the one who was going to be my sweetheart. When Murphy and I left the ship after dinner to go for a walk, I remarked:

"Murphy, I wonder what romance is to evolve to-day. I am of opinion I am going to meet someone."

"Hello," said Murphy, "what's up?" After tea we were looking round for a place of worship, and, of course, of all places selected the Baptist. I again remarked as we were going in, "I wonder if someone is in here?" And now, dearest, when you called after me at the close of the service I was really spellbound. Murphy was speechless with astonishment.

The letter ended. "Your affectionate and loving boy, Fred," followed by crosses.

MOTOR-CAR ACCIDENT.

£2,000 DAMAGES AWARDED.

At Bristol Assizes, during mail week, the hearing was concluded of the action brought by Sir Roland Ashton Lister, of Dursley, chairman of Messrs. R. A. Lister, engineers, to recover damages in respect of a motor-car collision which occurred at some cross roads between Dursley and Malmesbury on Sunday, March 17, 1912, says the "Daily Telegraph."

The allegation was that a taxi-cab belonging to and driven by a servant of the Bristol Tramways and Carriage Company ran into the plaintiff's car, forced in the side of the car, and fractured the plaintiff's thigh. The plaintiff had to undergo two operations, and has been permanently lamed. He had to go abroad, and claimed £1,147 out-of-pocket expenses, in addition to compensation for personal suffering. The doctor's fees amounted to £738, the chief fees being those of Sir Alfred Fripp for performing the two operations.

The jury returned a verdict for the plaintiff for £2,000, inclusive of damages.

SIR FRANCIS DRAKE.

WHO INTRODUCED POTATO?

No public monument is needed to keep alive among Mexicans the memory of Sir Francis Drake's exploits in Central and South America. Travelling in Mexico in 1904, Mr. Edward Smith record that he "heard a woman calming a tempestuous child by saying, "Ahi viene Drake!" (Here comes Drake!) I made minute inquires, and found that it is a common threat to children on the Mexican coast, like unto 'Bony will get you!" or 'The Black Douglas shall get you!" Fancy people still living in terror of seeing Drake's topsails on the horizon."

As to Mr. Churchill's reference to Sir Francis Drake as the first "introducer of the potato," it may be recalled that, on the market-place of Offenburg, a little town in the Grand Duchy of Baden, standing in the centre of a great potato-growing district, there was erected in 1853 a very handsome statue to Drake as "the introducer of the potato into Europe, A.D. 1586." But it is just possible that this statue was set up to the wrong man, seeing that, according to Chambers, the Spaniards had introduced the tuber from near Quito at the beginning of the sixteenth century, and that Sir John Hawkins also brought it to England from Virginia in 1563—23 years before the importation ascribed to Drake.

SHAKESPEARE FESTIVAL.

SUMMER SEASON AT STRATFORD

A correspondent writes in the "Pall Mall Gazette":—

The performances of the Shakspeare summer season at Stratford-upon-Avon take place from August 2 to Aug. 30, inclusive of both dates. The Memorial Theatre, ideally situated on the banks of Shakespeare's river, being open for representations not only of the Plays themselves, but for works other than those that we owe to the Prince of Dramatists.

To Mr. F. R. Benson and his capable company will be entrusted the task of presenting the plays chosen, with certain exceptions.

The Benson Company will stage three of the historical plays. These are the Second Part of "Henry IV.," "Richard II.," and "King John." Two of the tragedies, "Hamlet", and "Romeo and Juliet," will be given, and six of the comedies—"The Merchant of Venice," "As You Like It," "The Taming of the Shrew," "Much Ado about Nothing," "Twelfth Night," and "The Merry Wives of Windsor." This, it must be admitted, constitutes a fairly respresentative Shakspearean banquet, well calculated to tickle the most fastidious dramatic palate. The modern plays chosen are Masefield's "Tragedy of Pompey the Great," Shaw's "Devil's Disciple," and Lytton's "Richelieu."

Rich, however, as the feast is thus far, it does not exhaust the possibilities of Stratford at festival time. There's pippins and cheese to come. Lady Isabel Margesson is organizing a series of village children's plays which will be given in the theatre on the afternoon of Friday, August 8. This will, no doubt, prove an interesting and attracative performance, inasmuch as the dramatic instinct in children sufficiently demonstrates its existence in their ordinary lives to justify the experiment of training, and bringing to bear on it the lessons of experience. Exactly a week later two performances will be given of "The Drama of Job," arraaged by the Hon. Sybil Amherst. This will be presented by the Norwich Players, who produced it at Norwich two years ago, and whose performances in London last November are still fresh in memory. On the following Friday, the Bedford Players will perform Mr. William T. Saward's "Glastonbury," a historical pageant play that has also achieved success in the metropolis and provinces alike.

Yet another contribution from a provincial company is to follow. This will be Synge's "Tinker's Wedding," for the performance of which the Dunmow Players will be responsible on Wednesday and Friday in the last week of the festival.

These illustrations of local dramatic work should go far towards that resuscitation of the national dramatic spirit, belief in the existence of which has in recent years inspired much unselfish work on the part of Mr. Benson and like-minded devotees who have laboured to arouse, by the revival of the old and beautiful art of pageantry, the faculty latent for centuries in the heart of the people. It is not a little interesting here to note that the good folk of Stratford itself will add their quota to the artistic revelries of the time by performances of "The Harvest Pasque," which symbolically relates the story of harvest, and with this end in view utilises local talent in Folk song, dance, drama, and children's games. There is no limitation as to salt or historical period, and the unconventional form commends itself as the best vehicle for amateur expression. In this performance about 150 performers will take part.

Discussion on the plays will be initiated each week by Mr. Benson, and this example will be followed after lectures on handicraft, design, heraldry, folk-lore and so forth by Mr. Llewellyn Howell and Mr. Alfred Rodway.

In connection with the attempted rehabitation of the national spirit of drama, as shown by local efforts, attention should be directed to the work of the English Folk Dance Society, which, under the guidance of Mr Cecil Sharp, has established at Stratford a school of Folk Song and Dance. This continues during the season for the purpose of giving to teachers and students a knowledge of and insight into the character of English Folk Dancing and Singing, with the view of enabling them to pass on their knowledge of these subjects to the rising generation.

Instinctively, perhaps, one does not care to dwell too much on educational value at a time when the mind should be unhampered and feel itself free to drink in the glory of the Shakspearean spirit, and that of the England which it typifies. We need, therefore, but glance in passing at the significance of the classes, held every day during the festival, at which instruction is given in Folk Songs, Morris dancing, and the like. Shakespeare is not a school. He is the crown of human intellect, and these festivals are the homage paid at his shrine. The first great English poet has set down for all time the chronicle of the Canterbury wayfarers. The greatest poet of all has himself become the object of a grander tribute than was ever paid to martyred Saint. These Stratford festivals have become a wapentake of the nations.

TIRED

WORN OUT, RUN DOWN.

That's what many of us often find ourselves and are so often unable to find the cause. We grow fagged out over the ordinary day's work, listless and lifeless without any reason, devoid of energy or ambition. The appetite grows poor, nights are passed sleeplessly, we have no desire for work or even pleasure. Then come troubles of the nerves, the head, the stomach, the liver, bowels, blood, in fact the system is undermined. This wrecking of the system is appalling—it we are all liable to it any time just the same. Blood and nerve diseases are silent and insidious, they come without warning and do deadly work almost unnoticed. At the very first sign of the smallest symptom of such troubles, use that KING OF ALL REMEDIES.

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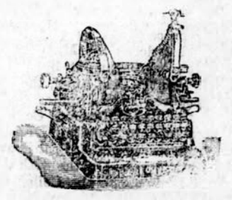

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FRANCIS THOMPSON.

SOME EARLY REMINISCENCES.

It gives me a strange sensation as I walk along the street to see the portraits of Francis Thompson and the announcements of a great edition of his works and when I open my paper to read long and brilliant appreciations of his genius writes Mr. J. Saxon Mills in the "Pall Mall Gazette":—It seems now a far cry backwards to the days when Frank Thompson (for so I always knew him) was an intimate friend of mine in the town of Ashton-under-Lyne where we both lived, and at the Owens College where we were students together. Frank was not born in Ashton, but he will always be associated with that town, because it was there he spent his boyhood and adolescence. The house where he lived still stands—a substantial middle-class residence on the main street of the town next to what is now the Conservative Club. It is high time some record was placed on the house, for the Owens College has already erected a memorial to its distinguished alumnus.

THOMSON'S HOME.

It would be hard to imagin a region less likely to be the nursing-mother of a great poetical genius, and a poetical genius of the type of Francis Thompson than Ashton and its surroundings. The town, it is true, is one of the oldest in England, its parish church being mentioned in Domesday Book. It must have been once a very beautiful and romantic spot, with its broad, shallow trout-stream and its little mediaeval fortress looking down upon the river and the orchards on its banks. But the feudal history of Ashton lies buried deeply beneath the unsightly debris of the industrial era. The Thames is now choked with filth, and its once musical murmur has fallen dumb. The old baronial hall has been ruthlessly swept away, and where the red apples glowed through the autumn foliage and throstle and blackbird sang there is now a railway siding, with its discords of engine-shriek and olanging truck. The whole country round lies "versteint, verodet, verdorret," like the region wasted by the minstrel's curse in the German ballad. Ashton is just at the foot of the Pennines, the outline of which, a bare, unimpressive "hog-back," closes the prospect along the high road that runs eastward from the town. But before the broad, square-metalled street reaches the hill-slope and the moors beyond, it has to run through Stalybridge, a town rather famous in our political history. It was along this very unrural thoroughfare that Frank Thompson seemed to take most of his walks, and I vividly recall his rapid step, his sudden halt, as though some arresting thought had struck him, sometimes the low mutter, and then once more the quick pace and the unfettered sense. Those were the days when the poetic faculty, with all its torment and rapture, must have been just beginning to stir within him, but he seems to have concealed his master-passion even from his own family. Certainly I myself, who probably knew him as well as any other associate of his, in those days, never suspected him of any poetic inclinations, though a common love of music was a strong link of sympathy between us.

AN UNCONGENIAL CALLING.

Frank Thompson was, indeed, a medical student when I was in the "Arts" department at the Owens College, and the ordinary medical student, as I knew him in those days, was as unpoetical a creature as could be imagined. I could never have dreamed that a man of strong literary, and even poetic taste, would deliberately frequent the hospital and dissecting room. Perhaps that was one of the chief reasons why I never guessed the true explanation of my friend's absorptions and eccentricities. But, as it turned out, there was nothing deliberate in Thompson's efforts to qualify for the medical profession. It was the career chosen for him by his father, a greatly respected homoeopathic doctor, in Ashton-under-Lyne. There could be no better proof of the esteem in which Doctor Thompson was universally held than that, in spite of his being a very devout Roman Catholic, he was the medical attendant of many Nonconformist families. He steered me through all my childish ailments, and I can still see him pouring the infinitesimal, thaumaturgic drops into the half-tumbler of water. The very sound of the word "aconite," "belladonna,' and "rhus" gives me still a kind of "out-of-sorts" feeling. But Francis Thompson, like many other geniuses before him, hated the very respectable profession for which his father had destined him, and the wonder is that a man of such extreme sensibility could have endured the experiences of the medical school so long as he did.

THE EXILE

It was to Apollo as the Lyrist, rather than as the Healer, that Frank Thompson was appointed to do his service. The usual struggle followed between the master-bias of the son and the wise and sensible plan of the father. I was not an auditor of any of those controversies, but I am quite certain that Doctor Thompson never realised his son's literary genius until the publication of the first wonderful volume, and that was long after Frank had left home to pursue his fortunes along his own path. Even then I remember him alluding to his son's poetry with a smile of rather amused depreciation. I need not repeat the story of Thompson's privations and humiliations in London—how he earned a few coppers by opening cabs at theatre doors, and so forth. I am certain he was not unhappy, and that he afterwards looked back on that time as "les beaux jours quand il etait si malheureux." As for me, I completely lost sight of him, as I suppose everybody else did. Indeed, I never once met him, though I met some of his family, after he had achieved his great reputation. He once expressed a desire that we should renew our friendship, and I arranged an afternoon in my Temple chambers, but he did not come. I believe in his later days he very seldom emerged from his complete seclusion. This predilection for the "retreat" seems to be characteristic of his family. One of his sisters has been for many years in a convent in Manchester where the rule is of the strictest, the nuns never leaving the walls when these have once closed upon them. She told a relative of mine lately that she had never seen an electric tramcar, though her convent is set in the heart of the city population.

VICTORY.

It is pleasant to think that the father, who was, after all, only thinking of the son's happiness, lived to see his literary success, and to acknowledge if not fully to appreciate, his genius. To my own parents he laughingly confessed that he could make "neither head nor tail" of a good deal of Frank's poetry, and I have no doubt he would have preferred for him a well-established medical practice in Ashton-under-Lyne to the highest throne on Parnassus. I believe Frank, as is often the case, got his genius from his mother, whom I remember as a delicate woman of a very refined and sensitive chaarcter. Doctor Thompson was a little sorrow-stricken about his son's sufferings, if such they can be called, in the great City. I remember, his very words: "If the lad had only told me I would have made things all right." Many of his friends would have done the same. I must myself have been in London when Frank was struggling for the few coppers that were needed to keep body and soul toegther until the immortal songs were sung and the great life-work accomplished. If he had only sought me out, one Ashton lad, I think, would have helped the other. But such regrets are useless. In the smile and favour of the Muse, to employ the old conceit, Thompson had a full compensation for all his bodily and material woes, and he lived long enough to have a fore-taste of that imperishable fame which is his so long as the English language shall be spoken or its literature read.

MUSICAL PRODIGY.

WONDERFUL PLAYING BY 11 YEAR OLD VIOLINIST.

Each fresh hearing of the 11-year-old Hungarian boy, Duci Kerekjato, who gave a recital at the London Opera House on July 13, confirms one's opinion that he is a marvellous little violinist. He is a mature artist in miniature, technically he is amazing and has practically nothing more to learn, and his tone is very brilliant and smooth, promising to grow in volume with his physical development. What is even more remarkable is the interpretative insight he displays in regard to the music, his sense of style and artistic finish in playing.

Probably no boy has ever given such an interpretation of the familiar Mendelsohn concerto as did Master Kerekjato. He made all the melodies sing, and realised all the delicate sentiment of the music. It was as wonderful as his extraordinary playing of Corelli's "La Folia" sonata, with which he began the afternoon. In pieces by Wieniawski, Sarasata, and Paganini the boy's marvellous technique had full hisplay.

BECHSTEIN HALL CONCERT.

An enjoyable concert was given yesterday afternoon by Mr. Eric Marks and Mr. Max Darewski. Mr. Marks possesses a baritone voice of excellent quality, and his singing showed him to have some gift of temperament and insight into the music, although at times a little more vocal smoothness would have increased the value of his work. In the familiar aria of Wolfram (from Act 2 of "Tannhauser"), Schubert's "The Wanderer," and Verdi's "Eri tu" he gave some very intelligent and pleasurable singing.

Mr. Max Darewski, who is developing into a pianist of some brilliance and charm, played a Mozart fantasia, a Chopin group and the Liszt "Rigoletto" transcription in excellent style.

VENGEANCE OF A HUSBAND.

WIFE'S LOVER SHOT ON HIS KNEES.

The "unwritten law" has been invoked in an extraordinary fashion by Mr. F. Lathrop George, a well-known resident of Savannah, Georgia, who shot Mr. Henry McClellan, an official employed by the municipality on July 16.

"I found McClellan, as I expected," Mr. George declared to the police, "in my wife's house. He had broken up my home. I awakened him and ordered him to go down on his knees and pray, as I intended to kill him. McClellan refused to pray, so I fired. He then got on his knees and prayed for mercy, begging me not to kill him. I fired three shots into his body, cursing him each time as I fired."

Mr. McClellan was taken to hospital but died on the way. Mr. George separated from his wife three months ago because of her relations with Mr. McClellan, says the New York correspondent of the "Daily Mail."

NOTES ON NOTABILITIES.

MR. HERBERT SAMUEL.

AS AUTOMATON.

In the "Pall Mall Magazine" T. P. O'Connor gives a sketch of the Right Hon. Herbert L. Samuel, P.C., M.P., and manages to suggest a somewhat mechanical figure which, wound up to go, persists in the exact direction intended, without those devious ups and downs which mark the ordinary man in his journey towards his goal. Of Mr. Samuel's early development Mr. O'Connor gives an amusing instance:—

When he first made up his mind that politics were going to be his career, it would be perhaps impossible even for him to tell; but it must have been very early. Left an orphan at six years of age, he was subjected to somewhat conflicting currents of political thought; for while his mother, like her late husband, had somewhat Conservative leanings, his uncle and guardian, Samuel Montagu—afterwards Lord Swaythling—was a life-long and very tenacious Liberal. It perhaps marked the contrast in the child's environment that a portrait of Benjamin Disraeli hung over his bed through many years; and it also revealed his already well-developed tendency that, when he was eight, the portrait was displaced at his suggestion, and went down to the kitchen.

Of Mr. Samuel's career in Parliament the chronicler says:—

There is one thing which above all others appeals to the House of Commons—above eloquence, above administrative ability—above personal popularity; and that is knowledge. Let a man show that he knows what he is taking abaut, thoroughly, and whatever the subject, whoever the man, whatever his powers of speech, the House of Commons listens and is influenced. And thus it was that when, by a fortunate coincidence, Mr. Samuel first entered the House of commanded the attention of the lar moment African subjects came to demand attention, his speeches, packed full of knowledge, immediately commanded the attention o f the House, and pointed him out at once, speaking though he was from a back bench, as one of the future rulers of the assembly.

GLIMPSES OF THOMAS CARLYLE.

Percy Fitzgerald writes in reminiscent mood, and pictures for us, in the "Contemporary," the ever whimsical Carlyle in private life. The writer recalls one incident showing the sage in a kindly mood:—

All familiar with Carlyle's letters will recall his vehemently expressed detestation of those who suggested his sitting to them for his portrait. He would spurn the idea with his most contemptuous expressions. Not many weeks before his death I had begun to entertain myself by modelling—or striving to model—his noble head, partly from recollection, partly from a photograph. It occurred to me: "What if I ask him to let me bring with me my apparatus, clay, etc., and try to do my best with him in this direction?" To my literal amazement, his niece, Mary Carlyle Aitken—then in careful charge of him—wrote to me saying that her uncle would be pleased to sit! How gracious this was of him and how good-natured! I can call up the whole scene of that notable day: the quaint old house for background, the panelled walls, the cab laden with clay, my trusty man carrying up the sacred head in its moist wrappings; I following the whole, rather tremulous, as the procession entered the solemn chamber. Here was the grim sage, waiting—solemn and expectant—the excellent niece standing watchful. He greeted me in kindly fashion. Alas! that day must be at least thirty years ago. I see him now, wrapped in his Scotch plaid by the fire, and clearly in some sort of anticipation.

At first he disposed himself with a sort of alacrity.

"Noo, of course, I may talk freely?"

"Well," I said doubtfully, "I really——"

"Oh, I may talk—and smoke too."

His niece, who seemed to supervise, supported my hesitation, but I interposed, and so set to work. I forget now the many things he touched upon—mostly "poor Foosther—trew honest fellow!—Dickens—a noble hairt—both long since dead." I recall the actual words of one question put with a shrewd, sarcastic tone: "What d'ye hear noo of *our Jew Premier?*"

Finally, after about an hour's stay—for I would not trespass—I gathered up my tools, apparatus, etc., and took my way thence, much marvelling at my own assurance. The work, such as it is, has found a refuge in Chelsea Town Hall. It represents him in the notorious felt hat and shawl.

EDMUND GOSSE AND ANDREW LANG.

The June issue of the "Bookman" contains, besides a special article on Mr. Edmund Gosse, interesting articles on David Whitelaw, Swinburne, and Edward Dowden. Mr. Thomas Seccombe notes that in some respects Mr. Gosse bears a curious resemblance to Andrew Lang:

Both of them (he writes) are far better as chroniclers and contemporary biographers than as serious philosophic critics or historians, both at their best when the vein of humour was most buoyant, light, gay, spontaneous, or mocking. But no, they were not content with this, and would never rest until they had set up as cyclopaedists. . . . . Mr. Gosse's best work is not to be found amid the ponderosities of literary history or full-length biography, but among the lighter literary vignettes scattered among his Critical Essays. Some of his contemporary portraits are quite inimitable.

But the fullest scope for all his powers is seen in the different varieties of autobiography, and if he publishes "A Diary" it will not only be the crown of his work, but the one live commentary for all time of the critical era of the transit of Victoria.

G. K. C.'S PHILOSOPHY.

"There are some people," says Mr. G. K. Chesterton, in the introduction to the volume of essays called "Heretics," "There are some people—and I am one of them—who think that the most practical and important thing about a man is his view of the universe." Taking these words as his text, Mr. William Upright discusses Mr. Chesterton's philosophy in the current number of the "Holborn Review." The feeling of wonder at all the phenomena of the world lies at the root of every philosophy worthy of the name, and in this at least Mr. Chesterton is truly a philosopher, for his most characteristic note is his refusal to take anything for granted. To him everything in the world is wonderful; all the commonplace facts so placidly accepted by most are to him matters of enormous interest and excitement. The magic of things engrosses him; emotion sways him rather than reason. Mr. Upright says:—

To Chesterton truth is not attainable by some laboured logical process; it is both speedily and surely realised when the heart stands up and answers, "I have felt." Borrowing a word from the realm of art, we may say that Chesterton is an impressionist rather than a thinker. He is the Whistler of literature. His test of truth is not reason, but feeling; not intellect, but intuition. In his view, first impressions are the truest impressions; second thoughts are invariably false.

But, though herein lies the secret of his originality, it is also responsible for some wrong-headedness, for, as Mr. Upright points out, side by side with many brilliant flashes of profound insight, we have occasional displays of extraordinary ineptitude and slip-shod inaccuracy. Mr. Upright is of the opinion, however, that Chesterton's cardinal error consists in exalting feeling and intuition at the cost of other legitimate elements in human nature. In his defence of the emotional he denies the validity of the practical and the intellectual. He becomes more one-sided than the most lop-sided of his opponents. Everywhere in his work crops up his grave distrust of reason. He does not love the scientist, for he cannot forgive him for robbing life of its fairy mystery; and he deeply condemns modern civilisation, in which he thinks modern humanity has lost its way. The writer concludes:—

Chesterton never laughs at humanity; he has too much love for it to make it the butt of his ridicule. The innate chivalry of his nature ever prompts him to offer battle on behalf of the weak and oppressed. This fine humanitarian spirit is the noblest thing in Chesterton, and to me it compensates for all his errors. "To him that loveth much, much shall be forgiven."

JOHN MILLINGTON SYNGE.

Writing of John Millington Synge and his works in the July "Holborn Review," Mr. Ernest H. Pittwood recalls how in 1895 W. B. Yeats found Synge living in extreme poverty in a Paris garret, and told him to go to the Aran Islands, live there as if he were one of the people themselves, and express a life which had never yet found expression. The advice was followed, and bore noble fruit, for Synge wrote six plays into which he threw with tremendous energy all the poetry and passion of his nature. When it is remembered that he wrote always amid suffering and continued disappointments the quality of his work is astonishing; the literary value of his plays is out of all proportion to their length. Mr. Pittwood, in his very able analysis of Synge's art and the spirit revealed in his plays, singles out as perhaps their most characteristic quality "the strange and mystic sense of doom" that broods over all his dramas:—

The atmosphere of his work is tragical, but in *Riders to the Sea* and *Deirdre* this "sense of doom" is expressed with sustained intensity and power. It is the soul of Aran speaking through his work, or, perhaps, it is just as true to say it is the sadness of his own soul that found speech in the voice of Aran. It is essentially the grief of the Western Islands finding expression in his plays; but there was a deep response in his soul to the "desolation that is mixed everywhere with the supreme beauty of the world."

Hardly less remarkable than this haunting pessimism is what Mr. Pittwood calls "the strong earthly flavour" of the plays. His intimate life with the Aran peasants taught him their ways of thought and speech, which he faithfully reproduced, only refining and selecting so that, while all the unessentials were eliminated, nothing that was picturesque was lost, and the original gained in force and purity. For Synge's work was touched with rare distinction of style. He was a master of the art that conceals art, and he gives one always the effect of perfect simplicity. It is curious, as Mr. Pittwood points out, that Synge, who could write prose of such rare cadence and melody, should have accomplished little or nothing in poetry.

Summing up, Mr. Pittwood seems to find in Synge's dramas a conclusive argument in favour of Home Rule. He says:—

The most valuable element in the work of J. M. Synge is its passionate plea for beauty, the almost fierce contempt for the vulgarity of what we call "civilisation." His work will endure as an earnest and refined protest against the commercial spirit of the age. He took no part in politics, and yet his work, by its unlimited scorn for everything that violates the traditions of his race, is an unanswerable demand for the freedom of Ireland.—"Review of Reviews."

SECRET BRIDE FORGIVEN.

FATHER'S TELEGRAM IN AMERICAN.

The New York correspondetn of the "Daily Mail" wired under date July 16:—

After pondering on the affair for three days, Mr. John E. Milholland has decided to take a humorous view of the secret marriage in London of his daughter, Miss Inez Milholland, the "most beautiful Suffragette in America," with Mr. Eugen Boissevain, a young Dutch friend of Mr. Marconi. He sent her the following telegram of "congratulation":—

Have not been so mad in two hundred years. You should be boiled in oil. Do not expect forgiveness until next century. An indefensible chip of the old block, you have given us a pretty rough deal, but nevertheless I humbly and fervently pray God's blessing upon you.

Yours for ever,
PATER.

"'Catapultic" is the expression employed by Mr. Milholland to describe the first effect on him of the news of his daughter's unexpected marriage. "I could have spanked her," he says, "but I recalled that Mrs. Milholland and I were married just as quickly and as unexpectedly. We decided in no time, and we are the happiest people in the world, so I have forgiven Inez." The wedding has filled Mr. Robert W. Boissevain, the elder brother of the bridegroom, an official in the financial district of New York, with the keenest satisfaction. He describes his young brother as a man "smiled upon by the gods," and gives a humorous account of his first meeting with the most popular Suffragette in America. "Eugen and Jan," he says, "came rere to pay me a visit and intended making a tour of the United States, but two days after their arrival on June 12 we were dining with the Marconis when one of the most beautiful women we have ever seen entered the room.

"My brother Eugen there and then lost all interest in the projected tour, and when he heard that Miss Milholland was sailing with the Marconis in the Mauretania he promptly booked a passage. The next I heard was that they were married. Miss Milholland, I may add, has married into a truly Suffragette family. She has now seven sisters-in-law, all of them non-militant Suffragettes, who possess collectively twenty-five children."

TO-DAY'S MENU.

DINNER FOR FOUR PERSONS.
OXTAIL SOUP.
LOBSTER SALAD A L'INDIENNE.
TIMBALE OF MEAT.
PIGEONS A LA MATHILDE.
AURORA EGGS.
EMPRESS RICE PUDDING.

Oxtail As. 4. Lobsters As. 4. Meat As 4.
Pigeons As 10. Eggs As. 8. Vigrtables As 6.
Potatoes As 2. Odds and ends As 4. Total 2-10.

OXTAIL SOUP.

Cut the tail into pieces, put it in the pan with a little cold water & just bring it to the boil, when strain. Dry the pieces, roll them in flour & put them with some lean ham or bacon cut in dice, a macedoine of raw vegetables sliced, some herbs, peppercorns, one clove & rather more than a tablespoonful of fat & fry till brown; now add about 2 seers of water, cover the pan closely & simmer gently for 4 hours skimming well. When ready to serve strain the soup, return to the pan & when it boils add a wine glassful of sherry, some salt, a tablespoonful of cornflour smoothly mixed in cold water, & some of the meat. The rest can be used as an entree.

LOBSTER SALAD A L' INDIENNE.

Cut the lobster into small pieces & marinade them in vinegar and oil to which a little curry powder has been added. Drain clear of the marinade and serve masked with a mayonnaise sauce flavoured with chutney or other Indian pickle.

TIMBALE OF MEAT.

Boil some macaroni in salted water for half an hour, & with it line one large china timbale mould or some small ones, well greased. Make a panada of flour & butter cooked together, & stock added to make a thick paste; well cook that & add the meat, finely minced or pounded, with flavouring to taste. Fill the moulds carefully with this & steam, the large size for 45 minutes, the small ones half that time. Make a sauce with the rest of the stock made from the bones & trimmings in which put some well cooked green peas, or some chopped mushrooms; pour over the mould & sprinkle over all some well browned fried crumbs.

PIGEONS A LA MATHILDE.

Prepare the pigeons & lard them a little; braise or stew them with a little of stock made from the giblets & trimmings. Cook some cucumbers in a jar with butter pepper, & salt till they are soft enough to rub through a sieve. Make some good gravy flavoured with red currant jelly & a little wine. Add to the puree a little tinned milk, pepper & salt etc, & thicken it if necessary; place this in the centre of the dish, the pigeous halved, round & over them the gravy.

AURORA EGGS.

Cut the whites of five hardboiled eggs into strips & rub the yolks through a sieve, make a teacup of tomato sauce add to it the yolk of a raw egg & a table-spoonful of tarragon vinegar with seasoning to taste; & well-boil; add the shredded whites & a tablespoonful of grated cheese, Turn out in a dish, sprinkle the yolk of the egg & another spoonful of cheese on top, garnish with fried croutons & serve.

EMPRESS RICE PUDDING.

Make a teacupful of well flavoured red jelly & well coat a mould with it decorating it with glace cherries & angelica. Stew a wineglassful of well washed rice in a seer of milk till it is a cream with the milk nearly all absorbed., flavour it to taste, add cream if liked but it is not necessary, & some melted gelatine. When the decorated mould is quite set & the rice cold, pour it carefully into the mould & place on the ice. Turn out & serve with a puree of peaches or any other fruit.

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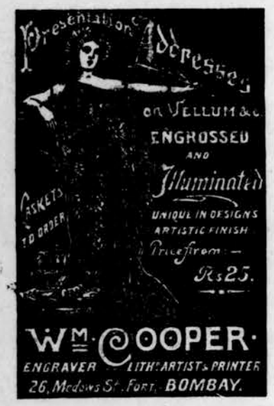

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